

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Freedom of Information- Privacy Acts Section Office of Public and Congressional Affairs



**Subject: Pedro Albizu Campos
File Number: 105-11898
Section Sub A**

Albizu Campos Jailed On Wall Street's Order

Down in San Juan, Puerto Rico, the Federal Government has just sentenced to prison Pedro Albizu Campos, the Nationalist leader. He was tried in the San Juan District Court and all of the principals were Puerto Ricans; but the railroading of Albizu was planned and ordered in Washington. For Puerto Rico is a United States colony.

Albizu was charged with violating a series of laws known as the "Leyes Mordaza" (muzzle laws), passed in 1948 to match the thought-control laws passed here to throttle efforts to maintain peace. These laws go further than the McCarran Act in establishing guilt by association. All the government has to do to convict under these laws is to "prove" that the victim "intended" a speech, leaflet, newspaper or other means of communication would be used to "overthrow the government in order to convict."

Long before the Nationalist uprising last Oct. 30, the event which furnished the excuse for Albizu's arrest, the Nationalist leader was trailed by government agents and his speeches were recorded. He was arrested on Nov. 2, four days after the uprising began, while his San Juan home was surrounded by detectives and after bullets and tear gas bombs had been shot into it from all sides.

A number of home-made "bombs" said to have been thrown by Albizu were "found" by police in the street besides the car of a police officer. None of the "bombs" had exploded. This furnished the basis for the charge of "attempted murder." In an illegal search of Albizu's residence police found some pistols (not illegal itself). For

this he was charged with possession of firearms, presumably with the intent to use them illegally. And as the leader of a party which does not recognize the legality of the United States' occupation of his country, he is still to be tried for "attempting to overthrow the government."

Albizu was tried on one charge before a jury containing three policemen, in a court packed with police officials and lawyers friendly to the prosecution. Outside the court police patrolled the area with traffic stopped in the block where the court is located. This the government called a public trial.

The precautions taken by the government were not against the nationalists. Puerto Rican independence was in the dock. The government, guardian of United States military bases, could not stand the thought of self-government in Puerto Rico. Air and naval bases, pointed like military daggers at all of Latin America and the Caribbean were at stake. Independence ideas had to be killed. Albizu had to be disgraced as a criminal and a coward.

The government did not mention the fact that Albizu, as soon as the Korean war was started by Truman, had demanded that the Puerto Rican young men be sent

to fight. Nor was there a mention of his warning that if U. S. military bases remained in his country it ran the danger of being turned in to a Korea itself. Nobody in the government mentioned this. And they did not mention, either, the failure to convince any known Puerto Rican non-government leader that Albizu should be publicly condemned for heading a party that would resort to struggle for independence.

In effect, the trial and conviction of Albizu is another attack on peace by U. S. imperialism and an attempt to intimidate into silence every Puerto Rican who would like to win sovereignty for his people in a world of peace.

This is a clipping from
Page 5 of the
Daily Worker

Date 2-26-51

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SAN JUAN--PUERTO RICAN NATIONALIST LEADER PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS WAS SENTENCED TO SEVEN TO 15 YEARS AT HARD LABOR TODAY FOR ATTEMPTED MURDER DURING AN ABORTIVE PARTY REVOLT LAST OCTOBER.

ALBIZU WAS SENTENCED FEB. 20 TO 10 YEARS AND NINE MONTHS IN PRISON FOR ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF ARMS AND EXPLOSIVES. HE NOW MUST SERVE A TOTAL MINIMUM SENTENCE OF 17 YEARS AND NINE MONTHS.

HE FACES A POSSIBLE 120 YEARS MORE IF HE IS FOUND GUILTY OF A CHARGE OF SEEKING TO OVERTHROW THE GOVERNMENT BY FORCE AND VIOLENCE. THE TRIAL DATE ON THAT CHARGE HAS NOT BEEN SET.

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WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

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SAN JUAN, P.R.--THE GOVERNMENT CHARGED TODAY THAT PUERTO RICAN NATIONALISTS PLANNED TO ASSASSINATE REP. FRED L. CRAWFORD, R., MICH., DURING HIS VISIT HERE LAST YEAR.

THE CHARGE WAS MADE DURING THE TRIAL OF NATIONALIST PARTY LEADER PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, ACCUSED OF SEEKING TO OVERTHROW THE INSULAR GOVERNMENT IN CONNECTION WITH THE NATIONALIST UPRISING LAST FALL IN WHICH 30 PERSONS WERE KILLED AND 51 INJURED.

A FORMER NATIONALIST TURNING STATE'S EVIDENCE TESTIFIED THAT HE AND ANOTHER OF ALBIZU'S "SOLDIERS OF THE ARMY OF LIBERATION" WERE ASSIGNED TO ASSASSINATE CRAWFORD.

GUILLERMO HERNANDEZ VEGA, 21, WHO SAID HE JOINED THE NATIONALIST PARTY IN 1948, REVEALED THAT HE AND HIS COMPANION JOSE MIGUEL ALICEA WERE GIVEN PISTOLS AND TOLD TO KILL CRAWFORD WHEN HE ARRIVED AT THE HOME OF MILLIONAIRE INDUSTRIALIST LUIS A. FERRE IN PONCE. VEGA SAID HE AND ALICEA DECIDED AT THE LAST MOMENT AGAINST THE ASSASSINATION BECAUSE IT WAS "WRONG."

THE NATIONALIST UPRISING HERE COINCIDED WITH THE ABORTIVE ATTEMPT OF TWO PUERTO RICAN NATIONALISTS IN WASHINGTON TO ASSASSINATE PRESIDENT TRUMAN AT BLAIR HOUSE LAST NOV. 1.

7/31--W0734P

INDEXED 143

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45 SEP 28 1951

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61 OCT 22 1957

WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

DATE:

Use A 'Smith Act' to Convict Albizu Campos

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Aug. 16. Nationalist leader Pedro Albizu Campos was convicted last night on a phony charge of conspiring to advocate the overthrow of the government by force in connection with an uprising for independence from the U. S.

An all-male jury convicted Albizu on all 12 counts of the indictment against him in violation of Law 53, modeled after the thought-control Smith Act.

Albizu faces a possible maximum total of 120 years imprisonment—10 years on each count, Judge Pablo Juan y Toro set Aug. 29 for sentencing.

This is a clipping from
Page one of the
Daily Worker

Date August 17, 1951
Clipped at the Seat of
Government.

63 SEP 29 1951



ALBIZU

Albizu the Rebel Pardoned

By United Press

file
SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Oct. 1—Pedro Albizu Campos, a broken old man, was free today on condition he abstain from terrorist activity.

Albizu was sentenced to a total of 81 years for leading the nationalist revolt of October, 1950, part of which included the assassination attempt on President Truman.

Gov. Luis Munoz Marin extended Albizu full executive pardon and restoration of civil rights in view of his advanced age, 63, and illness. The Governor was also a target in the revolt.

A four-man medical commission said Albizu was a "mental case" suffering from persecution phobia. He claimed he was being attacked by the United States with "uninterrupted" atomic ray attacks from buildings near the prison. He kept himself covered with wet towels and blankets as protection.

He was greeted by at least 73 persons as he emerged from the prison and another 150 were at Nationalist Party headquarters to greet him.

A Harvard graduate and former U. S. Army officer, he was convicted once before of seeking to overthrow the American government of Puerto Rico by force and violence, and sentenced to 10 years in the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga.

His intense dislike of the United States is believed to stem from his service as a lieutenant in the American Army during World War I. A dark-skinned man, whose racial heritage includes Indian, Negro and European blood, Albizu was assigned to a Negro regiment. He has consistently attacked American racial discrimination ever since.

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
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Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Nease	
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BAUMGARDNER

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Date: October 1, 1953

62 OCT 9 1953

Nationalist Chief's Fate Weighed by Puerto Rico

Albizu Campos Now at Liberty

By ANDREW TULLY,

Scripps-Howard Staff Writer.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, March 4.—The Puerto Rican government wrestled today with a complicated problem which could have a serious effect on law and order on the island—what to do about Pedro Albizu Campos, 63-year-old leader of the fanatic Nationalist faction.

Albizu Campos may have broken Puerto Rican law by a statement praising as an act of "sublime heroism" the shooting of five Congressmen on the House floor Monday by four Nationalists. Enforcement officers are "looking into it," but so far the Puerto Rican government has treated Albizu Campos most gingerly.

United Press Telephoto.
PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS.

Not Under Guard.

Nobody has invaded his apartment to question him and there is no surveillance of the three-story building in which he lives and from which he flies the Puerto Rican flag.

The law Albizu Campos may have violated is similar to the Smith Act in the United States. It makes it a felony to

advocate, advise or preach, fully or knowingly, the desirability or expediency of overthrow, paralyzing or subverting the insular government or any political subdivision thereof by means of force and violence.

Albizu Campos in his statement said the shooting in Congress "served notice on the United States . . . that duty obliges it to respect the independence of all nations, to respect the independence of Puerto Rico."

Four Alternatives.

This, of course, could be interpreted as advocating that Puerto Ricans seek independence by the use of force such as used by the attackers in the House of Representatives.

In dealing with the Albizu Campos problem the Puerto Rican government can do one of four things.

It can prosecute him under the subversive law.

It can revoke the pardon granted to the Nationalist leader by Gov. Luis Munoz Marin last year after Albizu Campos served three years of a sentence imposed for his connection with the revolt here in 1950.

It can have him examined and remanded to an insane asylum. (A board of five doctors found

him insane at the time of his pardon.)

Or it can let him continue to enjoy his freedom.

For each of these alternatives the government has its own pros and cons. Albizu Campos, because of his small

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CLIPPING FROM THE

N.Y. WORLD TELEGRAM & SUN

DATED MAR 4 - 1954

FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

51 APR 5 1954

Campos' Tie With Reds

VICTOR RIESEL

Puerto Rico records will show that Albizu Campos, spiritual and conspiratorial leader of the killers who opened fire on Congress, is literally a madman with long and intricate ties with Earl Browder and the Communist party of the United States and Latin America.



Albizu Campos was freed from the island's federal penitentiary only last summer after wild hallucinations. He kept "warning" his jailors that Washington officials were trying to kill him with weird weapons as part of a plot which would put television script writers to shame. He shouted constantly that the government had surrounded the prison with a new type of atomic gun which trained killing or disintegrating rays directly at him through the walls.

Rather than have Albizu Campos die a failed martyr, which would arouse his small band of assassins, Gov. Munoz-Marin and other responsible Puerto Rican officials decided to release him. He returned immediately to his tiny Nationalist party, which is not truly political, but rather a fanatical band pledged to political assassinations.

Depend on Bullets

"The Nationalists" have no political base and must not be confused with the honest "Independents," a legitimate party which campaigns on the promise that it will declare itself independent of the United States if it ever wins an electoral majority.

The Albizu Campos group of killers has gone into only one political campaign. That was back in 1932 when it got all of 5,027 votes, about one per cent of those cast. From then on, the organization depended on bullets not ballots. And it succeeded in murdering the insular police chief and almost getting the governor. Today the Nationalists are a lunatic fringe with but 1,000th of one per cent of the island's people behind it.

But that lunatic fringe is being exploited cunningly and deliberately by the Communist party apparatus of the western hemisphere.

Monday's shooting resulted from the direct provocation by soviet agents, operating on a front reaching from New York to Puerto Rico and Buenos Aires. The shooting was timed for the opening of the Inter-American conference at Caracas, which is scheduled to discuss "nonself-governing territories in America."

Communist Bill

It is known that F. J. Jagan, the notorious boss of the Communist party which almost seized power in Guyana last September, also gained some

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File - Pedro Albizu Campos

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sort of demonstration in Latin America and especially in Caracas to "dramatize" the soviet charge that Britain and the United States are "stealing" Latin America in "economic slavery."

There is the closest co-operation between this killer band called "Nationalists" and the soviet apparatus. When Albizu Campos was ill in New York after his first release from prison in 1943, he signed in at a hospital on the West Side. For months he used his hospital room as a conspiratorial headquarters—and the Communists paid the bill. Proof of that is in the files of our intelligence services and the state department itself.

Furthermore, Albizu Campos is known to have had contact with Earl Browder and other top Communists between 1943 and 1947. These sovieteers sold the mentally and physically sick man some of the weirdest "anti-Yanqui-imperialist" ideas—including an attack on the corruptive influences of baseball. Were it not tragic, it would be hilarious to reprint some of the wild statements Campos made over the Puerto Rican radio when he returned to the island in 1948.

Urged to Shoot

He urged Puerto Ricans to shoot those of their fellow men when served on selective service boards and attacked baseball as a "corruptive device of American propaganda aimed at undermining Puerto Rican patriotism."

In 1948 the Puerto Rican Communists again helped the tiny Nationalist band—this time to organize a student strike at the University of Puerto Rico. Nationalist and Communist speakers urged students to lynch the chancellor—and almost succeeded.

"The Communists have always magnified Albizu Campos into a great hero. They have one government report after another of their own on the island. It is a tactic which is helping to embarrass the United States and to prepare for bloodshed on the island, which are the chief immediate aims of the Communists."

Our intelligence services know that commie unions in Brooklyn and New York have supplied funds to the Nationalists, who also work with agents of Argentina's dictator, Peron. They are all interested in discrediting the United States.

Back in mid-October, 1950, for example, the Nationalists' so-called labor section chief was flown to Argentina in one of Peron's own planes. There the "labor" man described Puerto Rico as "a vast sugar plantation" with the United States "acting as overseer with a whip" in its hands.

That's exactly the language of the Communist agents in Guatemala. Watch there we'll hear from next. Just watch!

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(MUNOZ)

GOV. LUIS MUNOZ MARIN OF PUERTO RICO SAID HE RELEASED PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS FROM PRISON IN AN EFFORT TO BREAK UP HIS NATIONALIST PARTY FOLLOWERS, LIKE THE FOUR WHO SPRAYED THE HOUSE WITH PISTOL FIRE LAST MONDAY.

MUNOZ SAID THE 63-YEAR-OLD NATIONALIST LEADER NOT ONLY WAS AGING AND ILL BUT WAS LOSING HIS MIND IN PRISON. HE SAID ALBIZU KEPT HIS HEAD WRAPPED IN COLD TOWELS AS PROTECTION AGAINST "NUCLEAR RAYS" HE IMAGINED WERE BEAMED AT HIM FROM AFAR.

IN A FILMED INTERVIEW WITH DREW PEARSON, MUNOZ SAID HE BELIEVED ONCE ALBIZU'S FOLLOWERS SAW HIS CONDITIN THEY WOULD REALIZE HIS EFFORTS TO WIN INDEPENDENCE WERE "FANTASTIC."

MUNOZ SAID THE NATIONALISTS REPRESENT ONLY A TINY FRACTION OF THE PUERTO RICAN POPULATION. THE REST ALREADY HAVE DEMONSTRATED THEY DO NOT WANT INDEPENDENCE, MUNOZ SAID.

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60 APR 21 1954

WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

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Fanatics' Chief— Besieged as Shots Halt Raid

San Juan, March 6 (UP)—Police besieged Nationalist leader Pedro Albizu Campos in his home today, while authorities elsewhere on the island began a roundup of 37 other "dangerous" members of the fanatic minority party that shot up the U. S. Congress last Monday.

A police squad led by Capt. Benigno Soto went to Albizu's home before dawn to arrest him and was met by a burst of gunfire.

No one was hit, but Soto ordered his men back out of the field of fire and settled down to take further action later.

Police Chief Salvador T. Roig said the other 37 Nationalists were being rounded up in raids "all over" this U. S. island. It was not certain how many actually had been arrested.

Would Revoke Pardon

Roig said the captured nationalists would be held in \$25,000 bail each pending court action.

Insular authorities said they will request revocation of the pardon that freed Albizu from prison last September. The leader of the Nationalists was charged with treason and a Puerto Rico anti-subversive law.

Albizu is president of the party that staged an abortive revolt here in October, 1950, tried to assassinate President Truman early in November of that year, and injured five



Pedro Albizu Campos, leader of the U. S. Nationalist Party, was besieged by police in his home in San Juan today. He was charged with treason and a Puerto Rico anti-subversive law. The party president was sentenced to prison for 31 years for his own part in the 1950 revolt, but was pardoned last September. Continued on page 2

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Puerto Rico Starts Terrorist Roundup

Continued from Page 1

year on the advice of psychiatrists after he told prison doctors he was being subjected to "atomic attack" from buildings around the prison.

4 Assured Fair Trial

Washington, March 6 (U.P.)—

Four Puerto Ricans who poured a barrage of bullets into the House of Representatives Monday today were assured of a fair trial from the Government they hate.

Federal Judge James W. Morris told the four at their arraignment he was "determined to see that they have a fair trial and that their rights are protected" when they go on trial here April 5.

The four pleaded innocent to the 10 assault charges placed against them as a result of the fantastic shooting which cut down five Congressmen.

Judge Morris outlined through a Spanish interpreter the rights the fanatical Nationalists are guaranteed under the American system of justice. He appointed four well-known Washington attorneys to defend them.

Mrs. Lolita Lebron, 34, petite ringleader of the band, was the first to enter her plea of innocent. She said, "I would like it to be charged that what I committed was the defense of my country."

Rafael Cancel Miranda, 25, of 125 S. 3d St., Brooklyn, also pleaded innocent because, "I did what I did in defense of my country." The other two defendants—Andres Figueroa Cordero, 29, and Irving Flores Rodriguez, 28—mumbled their innocent pleas.

Each is \$100,000. Each

All were indicted on five charges each of assault with in-

tent to kill and assault with a dangerous weapon. They face a probable maximum penalty of 75 years each in prison.

On request of U. S. Attorney Leo A. Rover, Judge Morris fixed bond at \$100,000 each. Referring to the "utter recklessness" of their act, Rover said the assassins were likely to try a repeat performance if they are released from custody.

Court Upholds Campos Jailing

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Jan. 31 (AP)—The Puerto Rican Supreme Court today held that the government acted legally when it put Pedro Albizu Campos, the Nationalist leader, back in prison after the terrorist shooting in the House of Representatives in Washington last March.

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126 FEB 3 1955

Wash. Post and Times Herald ☒
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Bo. J. [Signature]

Albizu Campos Jailing Upheld in Puerto Rico

By the Associated Press

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Feb. 1.—The Puerto Rican Supreme Court yesterday held that the government acted legally when it put Pedro Albizu Campos, the nationalist leader, back in prison after the terrorist shooting in the House of Representatives in Washington last March.

Albizu Campos, sentenced to prison for 60 years after the 1950 nationalist revolt, was pardoned a few months before the shooting on the condition that he not engage in acts of violence. After the shooting he was thrown back in prison.

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Date: Feb. 1, 1955

TRANSLATION FROM THE SPANISH

EL IMPARCIAL

San Juan, Puerto Rico
October 16, 1955
Page 13, Col.1

OUT OF ORDER

A dispatch from a news agency that renders service to "El Imparcial" reports that in New York a movement has been initiated aimed at having North American citizens appeal to President Eisenhower asking him to intercede with the Governor of Puerto Rico for the latter to provide for the removal of DR. PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS to a hospital. We consider that this step is completely out of order.

Without going into political considerations because there is no necessity for it in this case, we must agree that the trial of the Nationalist president followed the required procedure and that this procedure should not be altered by pressure outside the local government and our own administration of justice. To attempt the contrary would be to try to establish a precedent which would be harmful to our capability for government itself.

Dr. ALBIZU CAMPOS and his legal representatives are in their right in making any sort of request pertaining to the plan pursued by the initiators of the aforesaid movement. In accordance with the merits of the case and with expert advice, it is up to the Commonwealth government to make a rational decision without undesirable intervention.

We believe of course that the hospital chart of ALBIZU CAMPOS lends weight to the idea of adequate

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hospitalization for the patient. However, for the right of Puerto Rico and for the prestige of the champion of Nationalism himself, we also believe that such a thing should not be done in obedience to an improper offer from outside.

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TRANSLATION FROM THE SPANISH

EL IMPARCIAL
November 9, 1955
Page 6
Col. 5-6

COMMENTING ON THE NEWS

By PEDRO A. VAZQUEZ

AN INTERVIEW WITH LAURA ALBIZU

An interview held by ALFONSO DE NEUVILLATTE with Doctor LAURA MENESES DE ALBIZU CAMPOS, wife of the supreme leader of Puerto Rican nationalism, has just been published in Mexico City. We are copying it from "Gooya", university newspaper:

"Where is your husband at present?"

"Dying in a colonial prison of the United States in Puerto Rico because of the criminal prison regime imposed on him.

"Why is he held in prison?"

"Because he fought for the independence of Puerto Rico?"

"With what crime was he charged?"

"He was imprisoned in 1950 and charged among other things with attempting to overthrow the government of the United States in Puerto Rico by force and violence. It was not a trial, but a farce."

"Are there other patriots who are imprisoned with him?"

"More than 50 sentenced to life imprisonment, more than 100 with other sentences."

"Mrs. ALBIZU CAMPOS, it is said that there is liberty in Puerto Rico."

"Liberty to allow the Yankee invaders to act or to make the excuse for a military regime of intervention from which we are suffering."

"And what is the Commonwealth in Puerto Rico?"

"A juridical fiction for cloak an unadulterated colonial fact."

"Does Puerto Rico desire its independence?"

"Yes, because the United States is an aggressor and international criminal."

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"Do you believe in the possibility of the independence of Puerto Rico?"

"No movement of liberation has ever failed. There is no small enemy. We have faith in man and faith in our people."

"And what can other countries in America do for Puerto Rico?"

"Defend the independence of each one of them by backing that of Puerto Rico. The epidemic of ~~Upa~~ disguised Yankee intervention ~~threatens to~~ extend from our country over the entire continent..."

Don LUIS MUÑOZ MARIN and his government have an opportunity now to clarify for thousands of Mexican students who have read this interview what are the real scopes of the formula of liberty contained in the Commonwealth and have an opportunity to rectify, if it is worth while, the erroneous concepts published by the wife of Dr. ALBIZU CAMPOS.

Perhaps she does not know that in the name of his nation President Eisenhower offered in the United Nations to recognize the independence of Puerto Rico as soon as the Legislative Assembly proclaims it or requests it. So, lady, it is not necessary to go to Mexico to look for the independence of Puerto Rico... it is not necessary to go so far! It is in the Insular Capital... will it be there?

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EL IMPARCIAL

EL DIARIO ILUSTRADO

Domingo, 16 de octubre de 1955

Teléfono 2-2340



ANTONIO AYUSO VALDIVIA, DIRECTOR. Editado por Editorial EL IMPARCIAL, Inc. Presidente y Gerente General, Néstor Cintrón Ayuso, Secretario, Iris Mirre de Ayuso. Edificio EL IMPARCIAL, Apartado 2782, San Juan, Puerto Rico. CIRCULAR DE SUSCRIPCIONES. Toda información que contiene esta edición de EL IMPARCIAL, está protegida por la Ley Federal de Propiedad Intelectual. Los suscriptores deben pagar los siguientes precios: Estados Unidos y Países del Tratado Postal: 1 año, \$12.00; 6 meses, \$6.50; 3 meses, \$3.50. Otros países Americanos: 1 año, \$24.00; 6 meses, \$13.00; 3 meses, \$7.00.

"Vosotros comenáis la verdad y la verdad os hará libres". — San Juan, C. 8, V. 32.

FUERA DE ORDEN

Un despacho de una agencia noticiera que rinde servicios a EL IMPARCIAL informa que en Nueva York se ha iniciado un movimiento encaminado a conseguir que los ciudadanos norteamericanos se dirijan al presidente Eisenhower pidiéndole que interceda con el Gobernador de Puerto Rico para que éste disponga que el doctor Pedro Albizu Campos sea trasladado a un hospital. Consideramos que esa gestión está completamente fuera de orden.



ALBIZU CAMPOS

Sin entrar en consideraciones políticas, porque en este caso no hay necesidad de ello, debemos convenir en que el proceso del presidente nacionalista siguió los trámites de rigor, y que esos trámites no deben ser alterados mediante presión ajena al gobierno local y a nuestra propia administración de justicia. Pretender lo contrario sería tratar de establecer un precedente dañino a nuestra capacidad para el gobierno propio.

El doctor Albizu Campos y sus representantes legales están en su derecho de hacer cualquier solicitud tendiente al propósito perseguido por los iniciadores del aludido movimiento. De acuerdo con los meritos del caso y con los consejos periciales, es al Gobierno Estatal al que compete tomar la decisión que sea razonable, sin indecentes intervenciones.

Creemos, desde luego, que la única simplificación que puede hacerse en este caso es la de permitir que el doctor Albizu Campos y sus representantes legales tomen la decisión que sea razonable, sin indecentes intervenciones.

Mr. Tolson	
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Mr. Belmont	
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Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Parsons	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tamm	
Mr. Sizoo	
Mr. Winterrowd	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	
Miss Gandy	

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PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS
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El Imparcial
San Juan, P.R.
10-16-55
P. 13, C. 1

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Comentando Las Noticias

POR PEDRO A. VAZQUEZ

UNA ENTREVISTA CON LAURA ALBIZU

En Ciudad México acaba de publicarse una entrevista de Alfonso de-Neuville con la doctora Laura Meneses de Albizu Campos, esposa del máximo líder del nacionalismo puertorriqueño. La copiamos de "Gooya", periódico universitario:

"¿Dónde está su esposo actualmente?

"Muriendo en una prisión colonial de Estados Unidos en Puerto Rico, a causa del régimen criminal carcelario que se le ha impuesto.

"¿Por qué se le tiene en prisión?

"Por luchar por la independencia de su pueblo, Puerto Rico.

"¿De qué delito se le acusó?

"Fue encarcelado en 1950 y acusado entre otras cosas de tratar de derrocar el Gobierno de Estados Unidos en Puerto Rico por la fuerza y la violencia. Aquello no fue un proceso, sino una farsa.

"¿Hay otros patriotas presos con él?

"Más de 50 condenados a cadena perpetua, más de 100 con otras sentencias.

"Señora, se dice que hay libertad en Puerto Rico.

"Libertad para dejar hacer a los invasores yanquis o para hacer la apología del régimen militar de intervención que padecemos.

"¿Y qué es el Estado Libre Asociado en Puerto Rico?

"Una ficción jurídica para encubrir una realidad colonial descarnada.

"¿Desea Puerto Rico su independencia?

"Sí, porque los Estados Unidos son los agresores y los criminales internacionales.

"¿Cree usted en la posibilidad de la independencia de Puerto Rico?

"Nunca ha fracasado un movimiento libertador. No hay enemigo pequeño. Nosotros tenemos fe en el hombre y fe en nuestro pueblo.

"¿Y qué pueden hacer los otros países de América por Puerto Rico?

"Defender la independencia de cada uno de ellos respaldando activamente la de Puerto Rico. Desde nuestro país debemos extender por todo el Continente la epidemia de la intervención yanqui abierta o disfrazada..."

Don Luis Muñoz Marín y su Gobierno tienen oportunidad de aclarar a los miles de estudiantes mexicanos que han sido atraídos a la isla por la propaganda yanqui, cuáles son los verdaderos alcances de la libertad contenida en el Estado Libre Asociado, y de rectificar la mala fama, los conceptos erróneos vertidos por la prensa yanqui.

Don Luis Muñoz Marín y su Gobierno tienen oportunidad de aclarar a los miles de estudiantes mexicanos que han sido atraídos a la isla por la propaganda yanqui, cuáles son los verdaderos alcances de la libertad contenida en el Estado Libre Asociado, y de rectificar la mala fama, los conceptos erróneos vertidos por la prensa yanqui.



PEDRO A. VAZQUEZ



PEDRO ALBIZU



LAURA ALBIZU

El Imparcial
San Juan, P. R.
11-9-55
P. 6, C. 5,6

PEDRO ALBIZU
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(NATIONALISTS)

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO--PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, LEADER OF THE VIOLENTLY ANTI-AMERICAN NATIONALISTS PARTY WHOSE MEMBERS SHOT UP THE U.S. CONGRESS IN 1954, WAS IN SERIOUS CONDITION HERE TODAY FOLLOWING A STROKE.

DOCTORS AT PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL WHERE ALBIZU WAS ADMITTED LAST NIGHT, SAID HE SUFFERED A CEREBRAL THROMBOSIS WHICH PARALYZED HIS LEFT SIDE AND DESTROYED HIS POWER OF SPEECH.

HIS CONDITION WAS COMPLICATED BY ARTERIOSCLEROSIS AND HEART DISEASE, THE DOCTORS SAID.

ALBIZU, A HARVARD GRADUATE, WAS SENTENCED TO 31 YEARS IN PRISON FOR THE NATIONALIST REVOLT HERE IN OCTOBER, 1950, IN WHICH 33 PERSONS WERE KILLED.

HE WAS RELEASED AFTER SERVING ONLY THREE YEARS BECAUSE OF ILLNESS. IN 1954, ALBIZU SOUGHT TO JUSTIFY THE SHOOTING OF FIVE U.S. REPRESENTATIVES BY PUERTO RICAN NATIONALISTS IN WASHINGTON AS AN ACT OF "SUBLIME HEROISM."

HE SAID AT THAT TIME HE CONSIDERED HIMSELF "AT WAR WITH THE UNITED STATES."

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WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

TRANSLATION FROM THE SPANISH

EL IMPARCIAL
San Juan, Puerto Rico
May 9, 1956
Page 4, Columns 1-3

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REPORTERS INVITED TO INSPECT ALBIZU'S CELL

It is very possible that the press will be invited to see the general conditions of the cell where Dr. PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS will be taken when he is transferred from the Presbyterian Hospital. The patient's transfer, which may occur at any moment, depends mostly on the continued improvement that the patient currently shows, stated his chief physician, Dr. EDUARDO MONTILLA.

Speaking to a reporter of El Imparcial, Dr. MONTILLA stated that ALBIZU CAMPOS still has much difficulty in talking clearly. He speaks in monosyllables. Yesterday for example, when he was asked how he was, he said "better." In regard to the paralysis of the right leg and right arm, Dr. MONTILLA expressed his hope that they will have a little more agile movement but that they will never recover completely.

Upon questioning the doctor as to the possibility that the Nationalist leader would have a new cerebral thrombosis, he answered that "it is something that may occur at any moment." He added that in persons who suffer hardening of the arteries, the possibility of these thrombosis are greater. Also, in those persons who have already suffered a thrombosis it is much more frequent.

The cell in which ALBIZU was located has been inspected by Dr. MONTILLA and it is understood that he has indicated that certain arrangements will be made in the cell for the benefit of the health of the patient, but that that does not mean to say in any way that the conditions in which he found the cell were not good. The improvements that he has recommended are being made exclusively in order to facilitate medical attention for the patient.

INVITARÁN PERIODISTAS A INSPECCIONAR CELDA ALBIZU

Es muy probable que la Prensa sea invitada a ver las condiciones generales de la celda donde se llevará al Dr. Pedro Albizu Campos cuando se le traslade del Hospital Presbiteriano. El traslado del paciente, puede ocurrir en cualquier momento, dependiendo más que de otra cosa del avance que en la mejoría que actualmente ofrece el paciente, observó su médico de cabecera, el Dr. Eduardo Montilla.

Hablando para un reportero de EL IMPARCIAL, el Dr. Montilla dijo que aún se le hace muy difícil a Albizu Campos hablar una oración. Pronuncia monosílabos. Ayer, por ejemplo, cuando se le preguntó cómo se encontraba, dijo: "mejor". En cuanto a la pará-

lisis de la pierna derecha y mano derecha, el Dr. Montilla expresó su esperanza de que tengan movimientos un poco más sueltos, pero que no recuperarán nunca totalmente.

Al preguntarle al doctor qué posibilidades habría de una nueva trombosis cerebral en el líder nacionalista, contestó que "es algo que puede volver a ocurrir en (Pasa a la pág. 49)

El Imparcial
San Juan, P.R.
5/9/56
P. 4, Cs 1-3

PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS
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Invitarán Periodistas A Inspeccionar Celda Albizu

(Viene de la pág. 4)
"cualquier momento." Agregó que en las personas que padecen del endurecimiento de las venas, las posibilidades de estas trombosis son mayores. Y en quienes ya han sufrido una trombosis, es mucho más frecuente.

La celda en que estaba Albizu ha sido inspeccionado por el Dr. Montilla y se tiene entendido que éste ha indicado la conveniencia de que se hagan ciertos arreglos en la misma que espera redunden en beneficio de la salud del paciente, pero que eso no quería decir, en forma alguna, que las condiciones en que se encontraba no fueran buenas. Las mejoras que ha recomendado van encaminadas exclusivamente a hacer posibles más amplias facilidades para la atención médica del enfermo.

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**Puerto Rico Leader
 Back in Penitentiary**

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, June 6 (AP).—Pedro Albizu Campos, head of the Puerto Rican Nationalist Party, was returned to the penitentiary yesterday after 72 days in the Presbyterian Hospital.

He entered the hospital after a cerebral hemorrhage last March. He is serving a 60-year sentence on criminal charges arising from the 1950 nationalist revolt.

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In Río Piedras Penitentiary

Albizu Campos Has Pneumonia; Doctor Says Case Not Serious

Pedro Albizu Campos, president of the Nationalist Party, has been suffering from an attack of pneumonia for the past few days.

However, Dr. Ramón Surez, a heart specialist who has been called in on the case, said the Nationalist leader's condition was not serious.

His illness was diagnosed as

pneumonia Saturday night. Since then he has been under the care of three doctors: Dr. Juan Noguera, Dr. Rafael Troyano de los Ríos and Dr. Suárez.

The Nationalist leader, whose age is reported to be either 66 or 69, is now serving a 79-year term in Río Piedras Penitentiary. He was sentenced for his part in the violence that occurred here and in Washington in March, 1954.

Warden Gerardo Delgado of Río Piedras Penitentiary said yesterday that Albizu started coughing and complaining of an acute pain in his right side on Saturday night.

He was running a fever at 10 p.m. Saturday. On Sunday, the fever went up and the Nationalist leader complained he was aching all over. It was then that Dr. Suárez was called in.

Albizu was stricken late last March with a cerebral thrombosis. At that time he was taken to Presbyterian Hospital on Dr. Ashford Ave. where he remained until June 4.

World Journal
San Juan, P.R.
8/3/56
Page 3, Col. 4

PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS
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Albizu Campos

No se Ha Pensado Darle Un Indulto, Dice Muñoz

Por F. CANCEL HERNÁNDEZ

El licenciado Pedro Albizu Campos, presidente del Partido Nacionalista de Puerto Rico, tendrá que extinguir totalmente las sentencias que se le han impuesto, ya que el gobernador Muñoz Marín, según dijo en su conferencia de Prensa del sábado pasado, no piensa indultarlo nuevamente. Hace alrededor de 2 años el Gobernador indultó al líder nacionalista mientras éste cumplía condena en la cárcel de La Princesa.

En opinión del Gobernador, Albizu Campos está recibiendo todo el tratamiento humanamente posible y los médicos que le atienden están muy pendientes de su salud.

Preguntamos el sábado al Go-

bernador si, debido al estado delicado en que se encuentra el líder nacionalista, se había pensado en un nuevo indulto para él. Muñoz se limitó a decir: "No. El Estado no ha pensado en tal cosa".

Mientras tanto desde la Penitenciaría, el capitán Gerardo Delgado informó que Albizu ha seguido completamente normal y que su actitud de no probar los alimentos cambió una vez que el doctor Eduardo Montilla le inyectó las primeras dosis de suero.

Por otra parte su médico principal indicó que la constipación que estaba sufriendo Albizu desapareció. Para estimularle el apetito, se está inyectando complejo de vitamina B. Esto despertó el apetito del líder nacionalista que se mantuvo 14 días sin probar alimentos sólidos.

Ayer se informó que el día que Albizu empezó a comer alimentos sólidos, sufrió una pequeña indigestión, por lo cual se llamó con urgencia al doctor Montilla.

Por lo menos hasta ayer, los intestinos del líder nacionalista estaban funcionando normalmente, según expresó su médico.

Por ahora Albizu está tomando una dieta líquida por recomendaciones del médico. Se están haciendo los arreglos para que el tratamiento de fisioterapia se comience nuevamente, aunque el líder nacionalista aún permanece en cama.

El Mundo
San Juan, P.R.
9/4/56
Page 22, Col. 7

PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS
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TRANSLATION FROM THE SPANISH

file 105-11598
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EL MUNDO
San Juan, P.R.
September 4, 1956
Page 22, Col. 7

MUNOZ STATES THAT THERE IS NO
THOUGHT OF PARDONING ALBIZU CAMPOS

By F. Cancel Hernandez

Attorney PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, President of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, will have to serve all the sentences imposed on him, since, according to the remarks of Governor Muñoz Marín at his press conference on last Saturday, the latter is not thinking of pardoning him again. Approximately 2 years ago the governor pardoned the Nationalist leader while the latter was serving a sentence in La Princesa.

In the opinion of the governor, ALBIZU CAMPOS is receiving all the treatment humanly possible and the doctors who are attending him are very solicitous about his health.

We asked the governor on Saturday whether he had considered another pardon for the Nationalist leader because of his delicate state of health. Muñoz confined himself to saying, "No. The Commonwealth has not considered such a thing."

Meanwhile Captain GERARDO DELGADO reported from the penitentiary that ALBIZU continued to be perfectly normal and

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that his attitude of not trying to eat changed once Doctor EDUARDO MONTILLA gave him his first serum injections.

On the other hand, his chief doctor indicated that the constipation from which ALBIZU had been suffering had cleared up. To stimulate his appetite he is being given Vitamin B complex injections. This aroused the appetite of the Nationalist leader who had gone 14 days without tasting solid foods.

Yesterday it was reported that the day that ALBIZU began to eat solid foods he suffered a slight indigestion and therefore Doctor MONTILLA was urgently called.

At least up until yesterday, the intestines of the Nationalist leader were functioning normally, according to his doctor.

For the time being ALBIZU is taking a liquid diet upon the recommendation of the doctor. Arrangements are being made for the physiotherapy treatment to begin again even though the Nationalist leader is still in bed.

Mr. Tolson ☒
 Mr. Nichols ☒
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 Mr. Mason ☐
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 Mr. Holloman ☐
 Miss Gandy ☐

(CAMPUS)

SAN JUAN--A PRISON PHYSICIAN SAID TODAY NATIONALIST LEADER PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, WHO HAS BEEN ON A HUNGER STRIKE FOR NEARLY THREE WEEKS, IS TOO WEAK EVEN TO RECEIVE PSYCHIATRIC TREATMENT.

ALBIZU, IMPRISONED FOR HIS PART IN THE NATIONALIST REVOLT HERE IN 1950--THE YEAR MEMBERS OF HIS PARTY TRIED TO ASSASSINATE PRESIDENT TRUMAN--WAS PARDONED IN 1953 AND REIMPRISONED THE FOLLOWING YEAR, AFTER FOUR NATIONALIST GUNMEN SHOT UP THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
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15 Días de Ayuno

Va Agravándose Estado De Pedro Albizu Campos

Por F. Cancel Hernández

El presidente del Partido Nacionalista de Puerto Rico, licenciado Pedro Albizu Campos, entró ayer en su decimoquinto día de ayuno voluntario. Esta es la segunda vez que por periodo igual el líder nacionalista se abstiene de probar alimentos sólidos. La vez anterior cedió cuando su médico de cabecera comenzó a aplicarle suero por medio de inyecciones, pero esta vez la cosa parece que va de largo, según expresara el doctor Eduardo Montilla.

Aparentemente la condición mental de Albizu se ha ido deteriorando desde que fuera trasladado del Hospital Presbiteriano a la Penitenciaría Estatal. Como se recordara el líder nacionalista sufrió una trombosis el 27 de marzo y fue necesario recluirlo a toda prisa en el mencionado hospital.

Hace algunos días el doctor Montilla solicitó del Departamento de Justicia que Albizu fuera tratado por algún siquiatra ya que las cosas iban de mal en peor y que el líder nacionalista no daba muestras de ceder en su ayuno.

Albizu, quien tiene 66 años en la actualidad, se ha mantenido gracias a las aplicaciones de suero que su médico de cabecera le ha aplicado.

Aunque el confinado demuestra encontrarse bien físicamente, se nota bastante soñoliento y la persiste aquella característica en él, ha ido desapareciendo.

Informó el doctor Montilla que Albizu Campos se encuentra bien mientras no se le menciona la comida, momento en el que demuestra una actitud agria hacia aquellas personas que se encuentran en sus alrededores.

Durante los últimos 12 días no había querido probar ni siquiera el agua, pero últimamente toma algunos sorbos de agua.

Dijo el doctor Montilla que Albizu tendrá sus manías, pero ahora le gusta mucho la música selecta. El pequeño radio que tiene en su habitación permanece casi todo el tiempo trabajando, pero siempre sintonizado a una estación que transmite mucha música selecta.

Cuando Albizu salió del Presbiteriano pesaba alrededor de 150 libras, pero actualmente ha rebajado mucho de peso, debido a la falta de apetito que ha venido padeciendo por periodos considerables.

Ayer el capitán Gerardo Delgado, alcaide del Presidio, informó que "el hombre sigue igual, no quiere probar alimentos." Informó además que el doctor Montilla le vio en la tarde del lunes y (Continúa en la página 16, col. 6.)

Va Agravándose

(Continuación de la Página 1)

que, petirá su visita el próximo jueves.

El director del Hospital de Siquiatría, doctor Víctor Bernard del Río, ha estado visitando la habitación de Albizu y lo ha observado en ocasiones por más de 50 minutos. Cuando el doctor Bernard entra a la habitación del confinado, los reclusos que le cuidan permanentemente permanecen fuera a solicitud del propio siquiatra.

Informa además el capitán Delgado que el siquiatra del penal, doctor Rafael Troyano de los Ríos, observa diariamente al señor Albizu.

Aun los siquiatras particulares que examinaron al líder nacionalista, a requerimiento del doctor Montilla, no han rendido ningún informe sobre el estado general del paciente, aunque preliminarmente informaron que Albizu estaba muy bien atendido y que no creían necesario por ahora moverlo de sitio para darle algún otro tratamiento.

El Mundo
San Juan, P.R.
10/24/56
Page 1, Col. 2

PEDRO ALBIUZ CAMPOS
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TRANSLATION FROM THE SPANISH

EL MUNDO
San Juan, P.R.
October 24, 1956
Page 1, Col. 2
Page 16, Col. 6

AFTER 15 DAYS' FAST, CONDITION
OF PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS IS

BECOMING WORSE

By F. Cancel Hernandez

The president of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, Atty. PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, began yesterday his fifteenth day of voluntary fast. This is the second time that the Nationalist leader has abstained from tasting solid foods for the same length of time. On the previous occasion he gave in when his chief doctor began to feed him intravenously, but this time it appears that the matter will drag on, according to Doctor EDUARDO MONTILLA.

Apparently the mental condition of ALBIZU has been deteriorating since he was moved from the Presbyterian Hospital to the Commonwealth Penitentiary. As it will be remembered, the Nationalist leader suffered a thrombosis on March 27 and it was necessary to confine him in the aforesaid hospital in the greatest haste.

A few days ago Doctor MONTILLA asked the Justice Department to have ALBIZU treated by some psychiatrist since matters were going from bad to worse and the Nationalist leader did not show any signs of yielding in his fast.

EL MUNDO
SAN JUAN, P.R.
OCT 24 1956

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ALBIZU, who is 66 years old at present, has kept his strength up by means of the intravenous feeding given him by his chief doctor.

Although the inmate appears well physically, it has been noticed that he is quite drowsy and the smile that was characteristic of him has disappeared.

Doctor MONTILLA reported that ALBIZU CAMPOS is all right as long as food is not mentioned and when it is, he assumes a disagreeable attitude towards those persons who are around him.

During the past 12 days he had not even wanted to taste water, but lately he has drunk a few sips of water.

Doctor MONTILLA said that ALBIZU probably has his whims, but that now he likes classical music very much. The little radio that he has in his room is almost always on and always tuned to a station that broadcasts a great deal of classical music.

When ALBIZU left the Presbyterian Hospital he weighed approximately 150 pounds, but now he has lost a great deal of weight due to the lack of appetite from which he has been suffering for a considerable length of time.

Yesterday Captain GERARDO DELGADO, warden of the penitentiary, reported that "the man continues to be the same; he does not want to taste food." He reported, in addition, that Doctor MONTILLA saw him on Monday evening and that he will come back next Thursday.

The Director of the Psychiatric Hospital, Doctor VICTOR BERNARD DEL RIO, has been visiting ALBIZU's room and has observed him on occasions for more than 50 minutes. When Doctor BERNARD comes into the inmate's room, the inmates who take care of him all the time remain outside at the request of the psychiatrist.

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Captain DELGADO reports in addition that the psychiatrist of the penal institution, Doctor RAFAEL TROYANO DE LOS RIOS, observes Mr. ALBIZU daily.

Although the private psychiatrists who examined the Nationalist leader upon the request of Doctor MONTILLA have not given any report on the general condition of the patient, they nevertheless gave a preliminary report that ALBIZU was very well cared for and that they did not believe it necessary now to move him from the premises to give him any other treatment.

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Hermana Dice Ha Empeorado Estado Albizu

Hija Gestiona Venir a Verlo

Por F. Cancel Hernández

La señora Ana María Campos, hermanas de Pedro Albizu Campos, presidente del Partido Nacionalista de Puerto Rico, declaró ayer que "Pedro está peor que nunca".

Doña Ana María visitó a su hermano en la tarde del martes y salió muy desconsolada.

Mientras tanto, el alcalde de la Penitenciaría, capitán Gerardo Delgado, informa que la condición de Albizu en sus 18 días de ayuno, es "muy desalentadora". Los exámenes siquiátricos que le han hecho tres siquiátras han sido en vano, ya que Albizu continúa rechazando la comida.

Los siquiátras Víctor Bernard del Río, director del Hospital de Siquiatría de Río Piedras, el doctor Juan Roselló, catedrático de la Escuela de Medicina de la Universidad de Puerto Rico y el doctor Rafael Troyano de los Ríos, siquiátra del penal, han examinado en diferentes ocasiones al confinado.

Ayer se supo que Laura Albizu Meneses, hija de Albizu Campos, quien reside en Perú, está tratando de conseguir por medio de la Embajada americana allí, (Continúa en la Pág. 12 Col. 4)

Hermana Dice...

(Continuación de la Página 1) permiso para venir a la Isla.

La esposa de Albizu, doña Laura Meneses, solicitó anteriormente permiso para entrar a la Isla, pero le fue denegado. La hermana de Albizu dijo ayer que no tenía noticias de su sobrino Pedro Albizu Meneses, quien hace algún tiempo salió hacia Cuba luego de dejar a su padre relativamente bien.

La hermana de Albizu salió muy triste del Presidio. Dijo que al entrar a la habitación de su hermano, éste dormía. Se le acercó y comenzó a hablarle de cerca, y fue entonces que a duras penas Albizu abrió los ojos. Declaró que le estuvo muy raro que su hermano, quien siempre la recibía con una amplia sonrisa, esta vez apenas la miró.

Doña Ana María preguntó a su hermano por qué no comía. Este se pasó la mano izquierda por el estómago y se señalaba la boca, como queriendo decirle algo.

Antier el doctor Eduardo Montilla volvió a aplicarle suero al líder nacionalista.

La hermana de Albizu dijo: "Pedro está muy flaco".

El Secretario de Justicia, José Trías Monge, se ha negado a permitir que ningún miembro de la Prensa vea al líder nacionalista. Dijo: "Ustedes tienen prioridad para los informes médicos y siempre estaremos dispuestos a dar esa cooperación, pero nuestra práctica es permitir que sólo médicos vean al confinado".

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PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS
IS-N
SJ 3-1
Bu 105-11898

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Tele. Room	_____
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Miss Gandy	_____

TRANSLATION FROM THE SPANISH

EL MUNDO
San Juan, P.R.
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SISTER SAYS THAT ALBIZU'S CONDITION
IS WORSE

B
12/50

DAUGHTER TAKES STEPS TO COME SEE HIM

By F. Cancel Hernandez

Mrs. ANA MARIA CAMPOS, the sister of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, the President of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, declared yesterday that "PEDRO is worse than ever".

Doña ANA MARIA visited her brother on Tuesday afternoon and left disconsolate.

Meanwhile the warden of the penitentiary, Captain GERARDO DELGADO, reported that ALBIZU'S condition in his 16 days of fasting is "very discouraging". The psychiatric examinations which were given him by three psychiatrists have been in vain since ALBIZU continues to reject food.

The psychiatrists VICTOR BERNARD DEL RIO, Director of the Psychiatric Hospital of Rio Piedras; Doctor JUAN ROSELLO, professor of the School of Medicine of the University of Puerto Rico; and Doctor RAFAEL TROYANO DE LOS RIOS, psychiatrist from the penitentiary, have examined the inmate on different occasions.

5-R45

Yesterday it was learned that LAURA ALBIZU MENESES, the

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daughter of ALBIZU CAMPOS who resides in Peru, is trying to obtain permission through the American Embassy there to come to the Island.

The wife of ALBIZU, ~~Doña LAURA MENESES~~, previously requested permission to enter the ~~Island~~, but this was denied her. ALBIZU's sister said yesterday that she had not received any news from her nephew ~~PEDRO ALBIZU MENESES~~, who left for Cuba some time ago after leaving his father relatively well.

ALBIZU'S sister left the penitentiary very sad. She said that when she entered her brother's room, he was sleeping. She came up to him and began to talk to him very close to his ear and ALBIZU barely opened his eyes. She stated that this seemed very unusual to her, for her brother, who always received her with a big smile, hardly looked at her this time.

Doña ANA MARIA asked her brother why he did not eat. He put his left hand on his stomach and pointed to his mouth as if he wished to tell her something.

Day before yesterday Doctor EDUARDO MONTILLA again fed the Nationalist leader intravenously.

ALBIZU's sister said, "PEDRO is very thin."

The Secretary of Justice, JOSE TRIAS MONGE, has refused to allow any member of the press see the Nationalist leader. He said, "You people have priority with the medical reports and we shall always be willing to co-operate with you in this, but it is our practice to allow only doctors see the inmate."

No Political Answers

Albizu's Daughter Flies From Peru For A Visit

By WALTER PRIEST

World Journal Staff Writer

Expressing a desire to visit the prison bedside of her fasting father "as soon as possible," Laura Albizu Meneses de Meneses, arrived in Puerto Rico last night from her Lima, Peru, home.

The trim 27-year-old daughter of ailing Pedro Albizu Campos, titular head of the illegal Nationalist Party, adroitly parried reporter's "political" questions by saying "I didn't take any political courses in college."

Asked also about her father's 22-day old refusal to eat, she said "I have no comment."

Receives No Letters

A chemical engineering graduate of San Marcos University, Mrs. Meneses said she has not seen her father in eight years, nor has she received any letters from him during the last year.

"I read about him in the papers and through letters from friends and members of the family," she said.

Asked if she had flown here because she believed her father might soon die, she replied, "I have just come to see him, that's all."

Serving 79 Years

Prior to his removal to the Insular Penitentiary in Rio Piedras, Albizu Campos was hospitalized on March 27 for 71 days after suffering a cerebral thrombosis.

The ageing head of the revolutionary movement is serving a 79-year prison term for being instrumental in the Nationalist Party shooting in Congress in 1954.

Mrs. Meneses arrived on a Miami flight at 9:30 p.m. She was told by that latest reports from the prison hospital indicated Albizu's condition remained fair.



LAURA ALBIZU MENESES

Being Fed Vitamins

Earlier, Dr. Eduardo Montilla said Albizu is still being fed vitamins and glucose injections.

Mrs. Meneses, who said she will remain in Puerto Rico for several days, was met at the International Airport by Ramon Medina Roldan, Juanita Cheda, with whom she will stay in Rio Piedras, and Antonio Moya.

She said she was traveling under a Peruvian passport and was born in that country. Her husband, Carlos, is an engineer.

Fluent in both Spanish and English, she said she had worked as a chemical engineer herself, spending most of her time as "just a housewife." The couple have five children, Pedro, 8, Laura, 7, Rosa, 6, Maria Cristina, 3 and Eleanor, 1.

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"A la patria se le sirve con la vida". Con estas palabras, originales del Dr. Pedro Albizu Campos, inicia las siguientes declaraciones el líder nacionalista Julio de Santiago, quien sostiene que el Gobierno norteamericano se siente complacido porque son puertorriqueños los que han quitado del medio al que combatió el imperalismo yanqui con todas las fuerzas de su espíritu:

"En Puerto Rico, al que dice y afirma la verdad se le tilda de comunista y enemigo de la democracia. Estribillo que, a manera de monstruo, acobarda a los más virtuosos y sinceros; por lo cual no se atreven a hablar ni a escribir."

"Me había propuesto por motivos de conciencia, ni hablar ni escribir aunque fuese para decir verdades, considerando que otros hicieron con su gesto y sacrificio, lo que yo no podría hacer hablando o escribiendo. Y no lo intentaba, no por miedo o temor, por cuanto decir verdades es actitud de hombres virtuosos y sinceros."

"Cuando allá para fines de 1948 y principios de 1949 abandoné el local de la Junta Nacional del Partido Nacionalista de Puerto Rico, por lo estrecho que resultaba para ambas familias: la de Don Pedro, y la mía; Albizu Campos se encontraba saludable y fuerte, jovial y sonriente con todos los que le visitaban para saludarle. Se movía de uno a otro sitio, y paseaba a pie por las calles de San Juan. Sus conversaciones con los periodistas eran expresivas, breves y claras."

"De un par de años a estos días se ha venido anunciando un estado crítico en la salud del valiente defensor de la Independencia nacional de Puerto Rico, y según las mismas informaciones dados a la publicidad, su estado físico es desastroso."

"Se le ha tratado de ridiculizar por haber salido del local de la Junta Nacional del Partido Nacionalista de Puerto Rico, llevando una toalla blanca en un palo de escoba. Pero no es menos de aceptarse que en Puerto Rico, dentro y fuera del gobierno, hay quienes no saldrían de un local bombardeado, como se dice que salió Don Pedro, sino con una sábana de arrojarse de las más grandes."

"Se le ha privado de la voz, porque ésta era tan poderosa como las espadas y las armas nucleares. Se le ha privado del movimiento de sus músculos, por lo caminando de un sitio a otro predicando la Independencia de la pa-

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tria, era como el Cristo redentor hablándole a su pueblo.

"Don Pedro Albizu Campos era la única barrera infranqueable a los planes siniestros e imperialistas del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos respecto a Puerto Rico, y de los planes colonialistas del "Estado Libre Asociado." Había pues que quitarle del medio, y lo han conseguido inutilizándolo.

"El Gobierno de los Estados Unidos, "campeón de las libertades y de los derechos humanos," se sienten complacidos tanto más cuanto son puertorriqueños los que han quitado del medio, al que combatió el imperialismo yanqui con todas las fuerzas de su espíritu."

"Dentro de breve habrá desaparecido el cuerpo físico del patriota. Pero lo que no lograrán los déspotas y apóstatas es el borrarle del recuerdo de sus compatriotas, porque desde hace tiempo su nombre está grabado con letras

de oro en las páginas de la Historia, por su devoción a la santa causa de la libertad nacional de Puerto Rico.

"La maldad encuentra abrigo en las almas pequeñas y éstas podrán tildarle como mejor le plazca. Pero lo que no podrán echarle en cara es haberse rendido, o haber claudicado el Ideal.

En el Presidio Insular de Río Piedras, el mártir de la Independencia Nacional de Puerto Rico, paga con su vida el sublime delito de amarla, para mejor servirla."

"Dominadores y traidores de la Independencia de Puerto Rico se han unido por asociación y consentimiento para celebrar la cruel agonía del mártir de la noble causa. Pero los que conocen la moralidad, firmeza y patriotismo del ilustre abanderado de la patria, podrán decir como yo: A Don Pedro Albizu Campos hay que saludarle de pie, reverentemente, y sombrero en mano en alto...!"

Albizu

TRANSLATION FROM THE SPANISH

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MEMORY OF ALBIZU WILL LIVE ETERNALLY

SUMMARY:

JULIO DE SANTIAGO, Nationalist leader, declared in a series of statements that in 1948 PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS was in good health, strong, jovial, and smiling. He moved from one place to another and walked through the streets of San Juan. His conversations with newspaper men were lucid and clear.

A few years later the critical state of health of the leader of the Nationalist Party was announced.

An attempt was made to ridicule his surrender in the headquarters of the Nationalist Party when he came out of the building carrying a white towel on a broomstick.

He has been deprived of his voice because it was as strong as a sword. He has been deprived of the movement of his muscles because he walked from one place to another preaching the independence of his native land like a redeeming Christ to his people.

PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS was the only insurmountable barrier to the sinister and imperialist plans of the government of the USA for Puerto Rico. It is pleased that the Puerto Ricans are the ones who removed CAMPOS from the scene.

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FROM *WORLD JOURNAL*
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Shortly the physical body of the patriot will have disappeared, but his name is engraved in letters of gold in the pages of history for his devotion to the holy cause of the national liberty of Puerto Rico.

The dominators and traitors of Puerto Rico have united by consent and association to celebrate the cruel agony of the martyr.

z1

Prisionero De Estado

Por Juan Antonio Corretjer

Albizu Campos se muere, se muere hora a hora, mientras todos los que viven de la situación creada por Estados Unidos en Puerto Rico, o lloran a escondidas, como mujeres débiles, o callan enclima de sus plernas temblorosas.

No se necesita tener partido,

ni ser su consanguíneo político, para darse cuenta de la magnitud del crimen que se está cometiendo con Albizu Campos.

¡Que tiene enfermeros, que tiene médicos, que tiene psiquiatras: ¡todo eso se le da al condenado a muerte, y ni

los médicos, ni los psiquiatras, lo salvan del patíbulo! Para quien ama la libertad la cárcel es patíbulo.

Crimen como éste no se había visto en América desde que la crueldad napoleónica sometió a Tóusaint L'Overture a igual tortura. Lo que se hace ahora con Albizu Campos viene ocurriendo



ALBIZU CAMPOS

con la misma intención de lo que antes se hiciera con el patriota haitiano: aterrar a su pueblo. ¡Es hora de que se diga que a estas alturas Albizu Campos ha dejado ya de representar un método de lucha: Lo que Albizu Campos representa es una manera de la independencia, la independencia a puertorriqueña. Y ante su tragedia no sólo callan los enemigos, de

(Pasa a la página 29)

Prisionero De Estado

(Viene de la página 12)

la independencia, sino también los que han caído de hinojos ante el vislumbre remoto de una independencia a la yanqui!

¡Será bueno recordar que, aunque Estados Unidos ha logrado producir alguna gente de palo, de piedra, de oro y de concreto, en Puerto Rico, la inmensa mayoría de nosotros sigue siendo de carne y hueso!

No termino estas notas sin añadir que a la muerte de Albizu Campos el gobierno de Washington descargará toda su responsabilidad sobre Luis Muñoz Marín, como hace 22 años descargó la de Sandino sobre Anastasio Somoza. Muchos desorientados, y muchos interesados se apresurán a repetir. Aclaremos que afirmar que Luis Muñoz Marín tiene poder para indultar a Albizu Campos es admitir que el estado libre asociado es cierto. Albizu Campos es un prisionero de estado del Gobierno Federal. La responsabilidad de su muerte en presidio se suya.

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PRISONER OF STATE

By Juan Antonio Corretjer

ALBIZU CAMPOS is dying, is dying hour by hour while those who live on the situation created by the United States in Puerto Rico either weep secretly like weak women or are silent over his trembling legs.

It is not necessary to have a party nor to ^{be} a fellow politician of his to realize the magnitude of the crime being committed against ALBIZU CAMPOS. What if he does have nurses, what if he does have doctors, and psychiatrists, all this is given to the man condemned to death, and neither doctors nor psychiatrists save him from the gallows! For the man who loves liberty, the prison is a scaffold.

There has not been seen such a crime as this in America since Napoleonic cruelty subjected Toussaint L'Overture to similar torture. That which is now being done to ALBIZU CAMPOS is being done with the same intention as was done previously to the Haitian patriot, namely, to terrify his people. It is time now to tell those lofty spheres that ALBIZU CAMPOS has ceased to represent a method of fighting. What ALBIZU CAMPOS represents now is a way of independence, independence in the Puerto Rican style. And in view of his tragedy not only enemies of independence are silent but have fallen down on their knees at a distant glimpse of an independence á la Yankee.

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It will be well to recall that although the United States has succeeded in producing some people of timber, stone, gold, and concrete, in Puerto Rico the vast majority of us is still made of flesh and bone!

I cannot conclude these notes without adding that upon the death of ALBIZU CAMPOS the government in Washington will discharge its complete responsibility in regard to LUIS MUÑOZ MARIN, as about 22 years ago it discharged that of SANDINO in regard to ANASTASIO SOMOZA. Many disorientated and self-interested persons will hasten to repeat it. Let us clarify that to affirm that LUIS MUÑOZ MARIN has the power to pardon ALBIZU CAMPOS is to admit that the Commonwealth is true. ALBIZU CAMPOS is a prisoner of state of the federal government. It will bear the responsibility for his death in the penitentiary.

Es Probable Lleven Albizu A una Clínica

Justicia Decidirá Dentro 24 Horas

Por F. Cancel Hernández

Anoche se esperaba que dentro de las próximas 24 horas el presidente del Partido Nacionalista, licenciado Pedro Albizu Campos, esté recluso en una clínica privada.

De fuentes autorizadas se sabe que había planes de trasladar al líder nacionalista fuera del Presidio, pero se estaba esperando que terminaran las elecciones.

Ayer por la tarde el doctor Eduardo Montilla se trasladó a la Penitenciaría y a pesar de la resistencia que hizo Albizu se le inyectaron 2,500 C.C. de suero reforzado con vitaminas.

El lunes se le hizo un conteo y Albizu tenía 78 de hemoglobina y tenía además sobre 4 millones de glóbulos rojos. Se informó que el lunes también se le inyectó suero.

El capitán Gerardo Delgado informó a las 8:15 de la noche de ayer que no había recibido instrucciones sobre el traslado de Albizu, pero que tan pronto recibiera la orden de la División de Corrección estarían listos para hacerlo el mismo.

Albizu Campos llevaba ayer 30 días sin probar alimentos.

Se informó extraoficialmente que la última esperanza de los médicos que atienden a Albizu, de que éste depusiera su actitud negativa hacia las comidas se dispuso cuando su propia hija Laurita no ha conseguido que coma.

La señora Albizu de Meneses, quien llegó a la Isla el lunes de la semana pasada, recibió autorización del Departamento de Justicia para que visitara a su padre dos veces al día, especialmente durante las horas de comida. Esta siguió el plan sugerido por el Alcalde del penal, capitán Gerardo Delgado, y visitó a su padre a las 11 de la mañana y a las 4 de la tarde, horas en que se sirven los almuerzos en el Presidio.

Laurita Albizu ha informado que todos sus esfuerzos resultan inútiles. "Cada día," dice, "mi padre se sigue consumiendo y bajando de peso."

El jueves pasado doña Ana María Campos, hermana de Albizu, volvió a visitarlo y lo encontró más decaído que durante la visita anterior.

Debido a que Albizu se mantiene rebelde hacia las comidas (Continúa en la Pág. 16 Col. 8)

Es Probable...

(Continúa en la página 16, col. 5.) se le han continuado las aplicaciones de suero.

Sobre el posible traslado de Albizu a una clínica, el Secretario de Justicia añadió que los médicos que atienden al líder nacionalista estaban considerando la idea pero que aún no se había recibido la petición formalmente, aunque se puede dar por seguro que se hará.

Albizu, quien sufrió una trombosis a fines de marzo de este año, fue recluso en el Hospital Presbiteriano de Santurce donde permaneció 72 días y luego en mayo fue devuelto a la Penitenciaría Estatal, donde su salud aparentemente no ha mejorado mucho.

A mediados de agosto Albizu estuvo 15 días sin comer pero se consiguió con las aplicaciones de suero, que éste rompiera aquel ayuno.

Hoy, en cambio sus venas se están endureciendo debido a las muchas aplicaciones de suero, según el doctor Eduardo Montilla, médico del señor Albizu.

En cuanto a la salud mental de Albizu, su hija dijo que se encuentra bastante bien, ya que reconoce todas las cosas que ella le muestra y además que siempre está sonriendo con ella, excepto cuando le ofrecen comida.

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TRANSLATION FROM THE SPANISH

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November 9, 1956
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ALBIZU PROBABLY WILL BE
TAKEN TO A CLINIC

DEPT. OF JUSTICE WILL DECIDE
WITHIN 24 HOURS

By F. Cancel Hernandez

Last night it was expected that the president of the Nationalist Party, Atty. PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, would be put in a private clinic within the next 24 hours.

It was learned from authorized sources that there were plans to move the Nationalist leader from the penitentiary, but the end of the elections was being awaited.

Doctor EDUARDO MONTILLA went to the penitentiary yesterday and in spite of ALBIZU'S resistance, the latter was given an injection of 2,500 cc. of intravenous nourishment reinforced with vitamins.

A blood count was taken on Monday and ALBIZU had a 78 hemoglobin count and in addition had more than 4 million red globules. It was reported that he was given intravenous feeding on Monday also.

Captain GERARDO DELGADO reported at 8:15 P.M. yesterday

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that he had not received instructions to have ALBIZU moved, but as soon as the order was received from the Division of Correction, they would be ready to effect the same.

Yesterday it had been 30 days since ALBIZU CAMPOS had tasted food.

It was reported extraofficially that the last hope of the doctors attending ALBIZU that the latter would cease his negative attitude in regard to food vanished when his own daughter LAURA did not get him to eat.

Mrs. ALBIZU DE MENESES, who arrived on the Island on Monday last week, received authorization from the Department of Justice to visit her father twice a day, especially during the hours for eating. She followed the plan suggested by the warden of the penitentiary, Captain GERARDO DELGADO, and visited her father at 11:00 A.M. and at 4:00 P.M., the times when food is served in the penitentiary.

LAURA ALBIZU has reported that all her efforts were in vain. "Every day," she said, "my father is wasting away and losing weight."

Last Thursday, Mrs. ANA MARIA CAMPOS, ALBIZU'S sister, visited him again and found that he had failed more since her previous visit.

Due to the fact that ALBIZU continues to resist eating, the intravenous injections were continued.

In regard to the possible transfer of ALBIZU to a hospital, the Secretary of Justice added that the doctors who are attending the Nationalist leader were considering the idea, but that the request had not been formally received, although it may be considered certain that it will be.

ALBIZU, who suffered a thrombosis at the end of March of this year, was confined to the Presbyterian Hospital in Santurce, where he remained for 72 days and then in May

was returned to the Commonwealth Penitentiary, where his health has apparently not improved a great deal.

In the middle of August ALBIZU had been 15 days without eating, but by means of intravenous injections they succeeded in having him break his fast.

To-day, on the other hand, his veins are becoming hardened due to the many intravenous applications, according to Doctor EDUARDO MONTILLA, ALBIZU's doctor.

In regard to the mental health of ALBIZU, his daughter said that he is quite well since he recognizes all the things that she shows him and in addition he always smiles at her except when she offers him something to eat.

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Albizu Breaks 33-Day Fast;

After 33 days without food, Nationalist Party leader Pedro Albizu Campos ate a good breakfast yesterday.

Albizu's physical condition has improved since his transfer from the penitentiary to Presbyterian Hospital three days ago, said his doctor, Eduardo Montilla. After breakfast yesterday morning Albizu sat in an easy chair on the sun porch.

Dr. Montilla gave orders that Albizu be fed regularly from now on.

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Ya Es Tarde Para Salvar A Albizu

Mientras en el Hospital Presbiteriano se anuncia que el estado de salud del Dr. Pedro Albizu Campos no ha variado y que persiste en su aversión por los alimentos, Julio de Santiago, uno de los líderes nacionalistas que más se destacó en las campañas que por la independencia desarrolló Albizu, nos envía las siguientes manifestaciones que encabeza con este pensamiento del caudillo nacionalista: "La libertad no se escribe con palabras; se escribe con el sacrificio de sus mártires."

"Cuando ya es y será inútil todo esfuerzo por resaurarle la salud y la vida al patriota del que tanto necesita la patria irredimida, circulan rumores de que será excarcelado e indultado. Pretende el gobierno ahora, descargarse de la gran responsabilidad que pesa sobre sus hombros. Pero también ya es tarde para ello. El índice acusador de la conciencia nacional y de la conciencia mundial, señalan al gobierno yanqui como el respon-

sable de la tortura vengativa y muerte prematura del abnegado patriota. Don Pedro se muere. Se muere por servirle a la causa de la libertad nacional de su pueblo.

"Al acercarse el final del año 1956, tal parece que estamos asistiendo a la partida del mártir. El imperialismo yanqui ha herido de muerte torturosa al Sembrador, pero no ha triunfado en su intento de destruir la semilla que llevó y volvió a traer de Atlanta, por que ésta ha germinado y ya tiene raíces profundas en el corazón y en la conciencia puertorriqueña."

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TRANSLATION FROM THE SPANISH

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IT IS LATE NOW TO SAVE ALBIZU

While it was announced in the Presbyterian Hospital that Dr. PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS' state of health has not changed and he still persists in his aversion to food -- JULIO DE SANTIAGO, one of the Nationalist leaders who distinguished himself most in the campaign for independence developed by ALBIZU, sent us the following statements headed by this thought by the Nationalist leader, "Liberty is not written with words; it is written with the sacrifice of its martyrs."

"When every effort is now and will be useless to restore the health and life of the patriot so needed by his unredeemed native land, rumors are flying that he will be released from prison and pardoned. The government is now attempting to relieve itself of the great responsibility weighing upon its shoulders. But it is also late for this. The accusing finger of a national conscience and a world conscience point to the Yankee government as being responsible for the vindictive torture and premature death of the self-sacrificing patriot. Don PEDRO is dying. He is dying because he served the cause of the national liberty of his people.

"As the end of 1956 approaches it seems that we are attending the departure of the martyr. Yankee imperialism is torturing the Sower to death, but it has not been triumphant in its intent to destroy the seed which he twice brought back from Atlanta, because it has germinated and now has profound roots in the Puerto Rican heart and conscience."

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5- *HL*
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file 105-11598

(CANDID)

NEW YORK CIVIL RIGHTS LAWYER FILED
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SANTIAGO CHILE--PRESIDENT SALAS ARANDA TODAY STOOD IN GEN. EDUARDO
 SUCCESSES...
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NOT RECORDED
 126 NOV 16 1956

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 71 NOV 13 1956

WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

"Not Interested In Politics"

Albizu's Other Daughter Arrives From Mexico

A second daughter of ailing Nationalist leader Pedro Albizu Campos has arrived in Puerto Rico to visit her father. Last night she steered well clear of questions about politics and court cases.

Answering newsmen's queries 36-hours after her sudden arrival here Saturday, 31-year old Mrs. Rosa Emilia Albizu de O'Neill said she was distinctly "not interested in politics."

Furthermore, she said, she could not discuss recent legal moves to bring Albizu's case back before the Insular Courts.

Visits Father

As with the Nationalist chief's other daughter, Laura Albizu de Meneses, first of the pair to arrive here, Mrs. O'Neill said she had "come only to see my father."

On Sunday, she visited with the bed-ridden man after securing permission from penitentiary warden Gerardo Delgado.

The brief visit followed a wait of several hours because, prior to Delgado's approval, only Mrs. Meneses possessed the required permission from the Commonwealth Department of Justice.

In Good Spirits

In an interview last night, she said she found her father in good spirits.

Mrs. O'Neill, who lives with her husband in Mexico City, arrived at the International Airport with her ten-month-old daughter, Laura Venicia.

She said she did not know whether her mother, Mrs. Laura Meneses de Albizu, was now pressing a request for Mexican authorities to intercede with U.S. officials to obtain a visa permitting her to visit Puerto Rico.

A similar plea was planned for Superior Court filing by Jorge Luis Landino.

Staying With Relatives

Mrs. O'Neill is presently staying with relatives at 15 Santiago Iglesias St., Hato Rey.

She said the last time she had seen her father was in 1950.

The woman offered no comment on efforts to obtain a writ of habeas corpus aimed at forcing the Commonwealth to show proof Albizu violated terms of a "Conditional pardon" revoked in 1954 by Governor Luis Muñoz Marín.

A motion filed in Federal Court by New York civil rights lawyer Conrad J. Lynn was turned down last week because the remedies of the Commonwealth Courts had not been exhausted.

World Journal
San Juan, P.R.
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Page 1, Col. 6

PEDRO ALBIZU
CAMPOS, IS-N
SJ 3-1
Bu 105-11898

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5-RST

1105-11898-A
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149 NOV 30 1956

TOP CLIPPING

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FROM World Journal
INDEXED FILE AND INITIALED

NOV 21 1956

Justicia Se Prepara Contra Hábeas Corpus En Favor Albizu Campos

Tan pronto el Secretario de Justicia, José Trias Monge, fué notificado del recurso de Hábeas Corpus iniciado en favor del doctor Pedro Albizu Campos, celebró una reunión con los abogados del Departamento encargados de preparar la contestación del recurso, y se anticipa que el Departamento se opondrá en caso de que el juez federal llegare a expedir una orden.

Los fundamentos para esta decisión del Departamento de Justicia estarán predicados en el hecho de que la Corte Federal no tiene jurisdicción para intervenir en el

caso de Albizu, y ello es así, primero, porque se trata de sentencias dictadas por tribunales del Estado Libre Asociado, y porque el indulto que se le concedió a Albizu era condicionado al cumplimiento de determinadas cláusulas entre ellas, la de que el Gobierno podía revocar el indulto sumariamente.

El Imparcial
San Juan, P.R.
11/15/56
Page 4, Col. 1-2

PEDRO ALBIZU
CAMPOS, IS-N
SJ 3-1
Bu 100-11898

TRANSLATION FROM THE SPANISH

EL IMPARCIAL
San Juan, P.R.
Nov. 15, 1956
Page 4, Cols. 1, 2

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE MAKES
PREPARATIONS AGAINST HABEAS
CORPUS IN FAVOR OF ALBIZU
CAMPOS

As soon as the Secretary of Justice, JOSE TRIAS MONGE, was notified of the habeas corpus appeal made in behalf of Dr. PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, he held a meeting with the attorneys in the Department charged with preparing a reply to the appeal, and it is anticipated that the Department will object in the event that the federal judge issues an order.

The reasons for this decision by the Department of Justice are predicated on the fact that the federal court does not have jurisdiction to intervene in the case of ALBIZU, and matters are thus, first, because it is a question of sentences handed down by Commonwealth courts and because the pardon granted ALBIZU was conditioned on the fulfillment of certain clauses, among them, that the government could revoke the pardon summarily.

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149 NOV 30 1956

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DATED 11-21-56
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MARKED FILE AND INITIALED

Loses Federal Action

Judge Denies Plea For Writ Of Habeas In Albizu Case

By WALTER PRIEST

World Journal Staff Writer

Pedro Albizu Campos, ailing head of the outlawed Nationalist Party, will carry his legal fight for freedom back to the insular courts tomorrow, according to a statement made today by his New York attorney.

The lawyer, Conrad J. Lynn, who yesterday lost a legal action in Federal court aimed at forcing local authorities to show the party head violated terms of a conditional pardon, said he discussed the question last night with Albizu's daughter, Laura Meneses, who had visited her father earlier in the evening at Presbyterian Hospital.

At that time the Nationalist leader agreed to permit Mrs. Meneses and Lynn to use their own judgement in this legal battle.

Federal Court Judge Clemente Ruiz Nazario rejected the defense plea for a writ of habeas corpus filed by the 48-year-old civil rights lawyer because Albizu has not exhausted legal remedies afforded by Commonwealth courts.

Charges Violations Of Rights

The defense petition also alleges Albizu's rights as a U. S. citizen to due process were violated by revocation of conditional pardon without a hearing. The pardon, granted by Governor Luis Muñoz Marín, was revoked March 6, 1954, five days after Nationalists gunmen opened fire on the U. S. House of Representatives.

In rejecting the writ action, Judge Ruiz Nazario pointed out that during appeal hearings in the Commonwealth Supreme Court, the question of the pardon's revocation was not ruled upon.

The issue was raised during the 1954 proceedings by Albizu's lawyer, Hernández Vargas, the judge said.

Judge Ruiz Nazario said that at the time, "the Supreme Court (of Puerto Rico) was not prejudicing or depriving Albizu of his right to raise the issue in a local Court."

No Action Taken

The case will be drawn up and introduced into Superior Court tomorrow by Jorge Luis Landino, presently assistant counsel for the top Puerto Rican Communists.

PICUP paragraph beginning "In effect the past Supreme Court ruling..."

In effect, the prior Supreme Court ruling in Albizu's case handed the pardon question "down" to lower tribunal, if Albizu desired to take action.

No action to test the Commonwealth's revocation of pardon

was taken in the lower local courts, the Judge said.

If he has not filed this habeas corpus action in Commonwealth courts, he has not exhausted the remedies of the Commonwealth courts," the Judge said.

Following the hearing, Lynn said he would consult with Laura Albizu, on further action, including a possible writ proceeding in Superior Court.

Lynn, who will leave the island this afternoon at 4:30, said he had received no word from the Department of Justice about a visit to Albizu. He said he will "make no more efforts to secure permission because they will use some pretext or other to prevent it."

He termed the attitude of the Justice Department "just a little ridiculous because since Tuesday they have had written authorization over the signature of Laura Meneses that I am Albizu's counsel."

Prior to the Federal Court hearing, Lynn said he would give the Department until 10 a. m., yesterday to grant the permission or seek a court order.

No Documents

Secretary of Justice José Gaspar Monge, in a statement yesterday, sought to clarify the Department's position on the visit, saying the Department had received no documents showing Lynn as representing Albizu.

When papers showing Lynn's appointment to the case by Laura Meneses arrival, the Secretary said he would study the matter in detail.

Meanwhile, it was reported, Laura Meneses will ask the Peruvian Consular officials to intercede with U. S. authorities to permit Albizu's wife, to visit her stricken husband.

The woman is presently in Mexico, where she recently sought a visa from the U. S. granting a visit to Puerto Rico. In a letter of Nov. 6 to the U. S. Consul General in Mexico City, she said that because of

his sickness due to "inhumane treatment he received in prison... insist before this consulate a visa be granted."

She also said in the letter that on April 13 officials told her a similar visa request was turned down, according to "immigration laws."

Lynn said this morning he would seek assistance from not only the Peruvian consul's office in New York, but also from any other country he believed could be helpful in obtaining permission for Albizu's wife to visit Puerto Rico.

He said the visit was "the human right of a wife to visit her husband," and as such he might, if necessary, carry the matter to the United Nations.

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PEDRO ALBIZU
CAMPOS, IS-N
SJ 3-1
Bu 105-11898

105-11898-A
NOT RECORDED
149 DEC 3 1956

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Esposa Albizu Insiste La Dejen Venir A Isla



LAURA MENESES DE ALBIZU
Insiste en la visa

Insistiendo ante el Consulado de Estados Unidos en Ciudad de México para que se le otorgue una visa que le permita venir a Puerto Rico a ver a su esposo, el Dr. Pedro Albizu Campos, que se halla enfermo de mucho cuidado, doña Laura Meneses de Albizu ha enviado una nueva comunicación a dicho Consulado con fecha 6 del mes en curso. Copia de esa carta fué enviada por doña Laura a su hija Laurita antes de que Albizu Campos fuera trasladado del Presidio al Hospital Presbiteriano, donde ahora es objeto de un tratamiento especial.

La carta enviada por doña Laura, al cónsul norteamericano en México dice así: "El 2 de abril de 1956 solicité una visa en ese Consulado para ir a ver a mi esposo que en esos días se encontraba prácticamente en estado de coma en Puerto Rico como resultado del trato que recibía en prisión. El 13 de abril me comunicó verbalmente ese Consulado que me negaba la visa. Dijo el señor cónsul que me atendió: 'Hemos consultado a Washington y han resuelto que no pueden darle visa, de acuerdo con las leyes de inmigración; por lo tanto, nosotros no podemos darle visa'.

"Hace un mes, a la fecha, que mi esposo, el Dr. Pedro Albizu Campos, no ha podido comer, de-

bido, igualmente, al trato inhumano que se le da en prisión. En vista de esta situación, insisto ante ese Consulado en solicitar visa urgente para trasladarme a Puerto Rico para ver a mi esposo. Obran en poder de ese Consulado los documentos requeridos para el caso, los cuales me fueron solicitados y no devueltos, incluyendo fotografía. Entrego esta carta personalmente a este Consulado y agradeceré la más rápida respuesta".

Por otra parte, Laura Albizu de Meneses, hija del Partido Nacionalista, autorizó las siguientes declaraciones: "No tengo nada de que el Estado Libre Asociado nada puede hacer sobre este asunto. No es de su competencia porque es de la facultad absoluta del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos determinar quién entra y sale de Puerto Rico. En vista de la necesidad de que la esposa del Dr. Pedro Albizu Campos pueda estar a su lado, estoy haciendo con el las viéctimas de la gravedad de su caso. Estoy mejor los deseos de mi Gobierno del País al respecto".

El Imparcial
San Juan, P.R.
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Page 4, Col. 3-5

PEDRO ALBIZU
CAMPOS, IS-N
SJ 3-1
Bu 100-11898

TRANSLATION FROM THE SPANISH

my
EL IMPARCIAL
San Juan, P.R.
November 15, 1956
Page 4, Cols. 3,4,5

WIFE OF ALBIZU INSISTS SHE

BE ALLOWED TO COME TO ISLAND

Dña LAURA MENESES DE ALBIZU has sent another communication, dated the 6th of the current month, to the Consulate of the United States in Mexico City asking that she be granted a visa to ~~permitted~~ to come to Puerto Rico to see her husband, Dr. PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, who is seriously ill. A copy of this letter was sent by Dña LAURA to her daughter LAURITA before ALBIZU CAMPOS was taken from the penitentiary to the Presbyterian Hospital, where he is now the object of special treatment.

The letter sent by Dña LAURA to the North American Consul in Mexico reads as follows: "On April 2, 1956 I requested a visa in your Consulate to go to see my husband who at that time was practically in a comatose state in Puerto Rico as the result of the treatment that he received in prison. On April 13, your Consulate advised me verbally that it was denying me the visa. The Consul who attended to me said, 'We have consulted Washington and they have resolved that they cannot give you the visa according to the immigration laws. Therefore we cannot give you the visa.'"

"It has been a month to date since my husband, Dr. PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, has been able to eat, which is likewise

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DATED 11-21-56

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149 NOV 30 1956

NOV 30 1956

due to the inhuman treatment that he is being given in prison. In view of this situation, I insist on requesting a visa urgently from your Consulate so as to see my husband. Your Consulate has the documents required in the case; these were requested from me and were not returned, including my photograph. I am delivering this letter personally to your Consulate and I shall appreciate your speediest reply."

On the other hand, LAURA ALBIZU DE MENESES, daughter of the Nationalist leader, authorized the following statements, "I have no doubt that the Commonwealth cannot do anything in this matter. It is not within its jurisdiction because the government of the United States has the sole authority to decide who is to enter or leave Puerto Rico. In view of the need of the wife of Dr. PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, my mother, to be able to be at his side and share with him the vicissitudes of his serious illness, I am considering requesting the good services of the government of Peru to this effect."



PEDRO ALBIZU LAURA MENESÉS JORGE L. LANDINO CONRAD LYNN

Desisten Hábeas Corpus En Favor Albizu Campos

Por Harold J. Lidin, Redactor de EL IMPARCIAL

El domingo pasado partió hacia la Ciudad de México, Laura Albizu de Meneses, hija del líder nacionalista, Pedro Albizu Campos, con el fin de ver a su madre doña Laura Meneses, y ayudarla a gestionar una visa que le permita visitar a su esposo durante lo que se teme sea "su última enfermedad".

Se espera que, entre otras cosas, Laura se dedicará a gestionar la intervención de distintos intelectuales hispanoamericanos ante el Gobierno Federal, a fin de lograr se levante la prohibición de una visa para doña Laura. Además, se sabe que a instancias de Laura, el abogado norteamericano Conrad Lynn, defensor de los de-

rechos civiles, escribió, con fecha 19 de noviembre, al Departamento de Estado urgiéndole "en nombre de los sentimientos humanos" que autorice el viaje de doña Laura a Puerto Rico.

Mientras tanto, se ha decidido no proseguir, por el momento, con la moción de hábeas corpus que pensaba radicar en la Corte Superior el Lic. Jorge Luis Landino. Hace casi dos semanas, poco antes de que el Lic. Conrad Lynn (Pasa a la Página 43)

Desisten Hábeas Corpus En Favor Albizu Campos

(Viene de la Página 3)

regresara a Estados Unidos, después de un período infructuoso para que la Corte Federal dictara una orden poniendo en libertad a Albizu Campos, los dos abogados redactaron dicha moción de hábeas corpus con la intención de que Landino la radicara inmediatamente.

Laura Albizu de Meneses llegó a Puerto Rico hace un mes, desde Lima, Perú, cuando el estado físico de su padre se consideraba sumamente crítico debido al ayuno prolongado que por aquel tiempo sostenía. Desde su traslado al Hospital Presbiteriano, sin embargo, su condición ha mejorado.

Laura tiene su hogar en Lima, junto a su esposo, un ingeniero meteorólogo, y sus cinco hijos.

Hasta las 9:00 de la mañana de martes, no se había registrado ningún cambio en las condiciones

de salud del doctor Pedro Albizu Campos, de acuerdo con intervenciones procedentes del Hospital Presbiteriano.

La dieta de alimentos sólidos que le ha sido variada a Albizu, y enfermo continúa recibiendo los baños de sol dispuestos por el doctor Eduardo Montilla, su médico de cabecera.

El Imparcial
San Juan, P.R.
11/20/56
Page 3, Col. 4-5

PEDRO ALBIZU
CAMPOS, IS-N
SJ 3-1
Bu 109-11898

E. R. M.

TRANSLATION FROM THE SPANISH

EL IMPARCIAL
San Juan, P. R.
November 20, 1956
Page 3, Cols. 4 & 5

HABEAS CORPUS FOR ALBIZU CAMPOS WAIVED

By Harold J. Lidin, Editor of "El Imparcial"

LAURA ALBIZU DE MENESES, daughter of the Nationalist leader, PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, left for Mexico City last Sunday to see her mother, Dona MAURA MENESES, and help her in her steps to obtain a visa that would permit her to visit her husband during what is feared to be "his last illness."

It is hoped that among other things LAURA will do her utmost to negotiate to have various Latin American intellectuals intercede with the federal government to have the embargo on a visa for Dona LAURA lifted. In addition, it is known that at the request of LAURA the North American attorney CONRAD LYNN, civil rights' defense counsel, wrote to the State Department on November 19 urging an authorization of Dona LAURA's trip to Puerto Rico "in the name of human feelings."

Meanwhile it has been decided not to proceed for the time being with the habeas corpus motion that Atty. JORGE LUIS LANDING was planning to file in the Superior Court. It was almost two weeks ago -- shortly before Atty. CONRAD LYNN returned to the United States after a fruitless effort to have the Federal Court issue an order freeing ALBIZU CAMPOS -- that the two attorneys drew up the said motion for habeas corpus in the intention of having LANDING file it immediately.

LAURA ALBIZU DE MENESES arrived in Puerto Rico a month ago from Lima, Peru, when her father's physical condition was considered extremely critical because of the prolonged fast that he was maintaining at that time. Since his removal to the Presbyterian Hospital, however, his condition has improved.

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5-REJ

LAURA has her home in Lima together with her husband, an
entineer-meteorologist, and her five children.

Up until 9:00 A.M. on Tuesday no change had been recorded in
Dr. PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS' condition of health, according to
information from the Presbyterian Hospital.

ALBIZU's diet of solid foods has not been varied and the
patient continues to receive sun baths ordered by Doctor
EDUARDO MONTILLA, his head doctor.

zl:mls

Lawyers For Albizu Study New Moves

Unspecified, but apparently new legal maneuvers were under study today by lawyers preparing for renewed hearings for Nationalist leader Pedro Albizu Campos.

While declining direct comment on the new moves to bring Albizu's pardon case into the insular courts, Jorge Luis Landing, the party chief's defense counsel, said that "within 36-hours" he expected to bring the case into court.

"We are now studying other aspects of the problem", he added.

At issue, prior to Landing's statement about "other aspects" was the introduction of a writ of habeas corpus plea into the Commonwealth Superior Court.

Similar To Lynn's Plea

The motion, first thought ready for filing last Friday was similar to the plea authored by New York attorney Conrad J. Lynn.

The Lynn motion, designed to force Commonwealth authorities into showing how Albizu violated terms of a conditional pardon, has been turned down by the Fe-

(See ALBIZU, Page 3)

ALBIZU

(Continued from page 1)

dental Court.

Judge Clemente Ruiz Nazario ruled Albizu had not exhausted his legal remedies in the insular tribunals.

Studying Other Aspects

At the same time Landing said the defense was studying other areas of the case, he also said he would contact Lynn in New York on possible action in mainland courts. "There may be several", Landing said, but would not elaborate.

Meanwhile, Dr. Eduardo Montilla, in charge of Albizu's medical care, said the ailing man appeared "much better" yesterday.

He said Albizu was able to get into the Presbyterian Hospital physio-therapy unit for treatments and into a wheel chair which took him to the second floor sun-room.

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PEDRO ALBIZU
CAMPOS, IS-N-
SJ 3-1
Bu 100-11898
105

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5-RAT

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149 NOV 30 1956

56 NOV 116

Lynn Gestiona Visa Para Esposa Albizu

Poco después de iniciar las visitas diarias a su padre enfermo en el Hospital Presbiteriano, Rosa Albizu de O'Neill, quien vino de México con su hijita de 10 meses, Laura Benicia, para estar cerca del Dr. Pedro Albizu Campos, dice no tener conocimiento alguno de que el gobierno mexicano se proponía intervenir cerca de Estados Unidos para que permitiera a doña Laura Meneses de Albizu venir a la Isla a ver a su esposo.

Rosa Albizu de O'Neill, quien reside en Ciudad de México en unión de su esposo, el puertorriqueño Luis O'Neill, ha conservado su ciudadanía americana, por lo que no tuvo ninguna clase de dificultades con las autoridades de inmigración cuando decidió regresar a la Isla. Actualmente se hospeda en la residencia de su suegro, Manuel O'Neill, en la calle Santiago Iglesias 15, en Hato Rey.

Mientras por otro lado se asegura que Pedro Albizu Meneses, el hijo de Albizu Campos que se halla en la Habana, Cuba, haciendo estudios post graduados en ciencias económicas, ha iniciado gestiones para volver a la Isla a fin de pasar algunos días cerca de su padre enfermo. También cobra fuerza la creencia de que su madre, Laura Meneses de Albizu, vendrá a la Isla porque el Dr. Conrad Lynn, antes de volver a Estados Unidos, después de fracasar en sus intentos de obtener la libertad de Albizu, dijo que no cesaría en sus propósitos de lograr que el Departamento de Estado de Washington concediera la visa a doña Laura para que pudiera venir a la Isla.

Hasta las 8:00 de la mañana de ayer martes, ningún cambio se había experimentado en las condiciones de salud del doctor Pedro Albizu Campos.

El último boletín, expedido el lunes, señalaba que Albizu había vuelto a ingerir alimentos sólidos, y que ese día se negó a recibir el tratamiento de fisioterapia que se le viene aplicando por recomenda-

ciones del doctor Eduardo Montilla, su médico de cabecera en el Presbiteriano.

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Page 5, Col. 1

PEDRO ALBIZU
CAMPOS, IS-N
SJ 3-1
Bu 106-11898

5-1955

Hija De Albizu Sale Hacia Perú

Contra su voluntad por dejar a su padre enfermo y tener que responder a sus deberes de madre, sa-

le el domingo, vía Miami, hacia Méjico, la señora Laura Albizu de Meneses, hija del doctor Pedro Albizu Campos.

Nos informó Laurita, que se propone visitar a Méjico, para ver a su madre, doña Laura Meneses de Albizu, a quien no ve desde el año 1948.

LAURA ALBIZU

Allí estará varios días con ella para informarle sobre la situación de su padre y luego se dirigirá al Perú, a unirse con su esposo e hijos. Indicó Laura que su hermana Rosita estará cerca de su padre.

También expresó su agradecimiento a la Prensa puertorriqueña, por su labor informativa relacionada con el estado de Albizu y que espera que su progenitor, con la ayuda de Dios, pueda sobrevivir a sus dolencias.

Fuentes del Hospital Presbiteriano informaron el viernes temprano que el estado de salud de Albizu Campos era el mismo de las últimas 48 horas, y que el enfermo continuaba recibiendo los baños de sol.



ALBIZU CAMPOS
Sigue con baños de sol

El Imparcial
San Juan, P. R.
11/24/56
Page 2, Col. 1

PEDRO ALBIZU
CAMPOS, IS-N
SJ 3-1
Bu 100-11898

5-RAT

TRANSLATION FROM THE SPANISH

EL IMPARCIAL
San Juan, P. R.
November 24, 1956

Page 2, Col. 1

ALBIZU'S DAUGHTER LEAVES FOR PERU

Mrs. LAURA ALBIZU DE MENESES, the daughter of Doctor PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, left on Sunday for Mexico via Miami, against her will because she left her sick father but because she had to fulfill her duty as a mother.

LAURITA informed us that she plans to visit Mexico to see her mother, Dona LAURA MENESES DE ALBIZU, whom she has not seen since 1948. She will be with her for several days to inform her about her father's situation, and then she will go to Peru to join her husband and the children. LAURA indicated that her sister ROSITA will be near her father.

She likewise expressed her thanks to the Puerto Rican press for its informative work in connection with ALBIZU's condition and that she hoped that her father may survive his sufferings with God's help.

Sources in the Presbyterian Hospital reported early Friday that the state of health of ALBIZU CAMPOS was the same as in the past 48 hours and that the sick man was still receiving sun baths.

(NOTE: Photographs of LAURA ALBIZU and ALBIZU CAMPOS are shown. It is stated that the latter is still receiving sun baths.)

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191 DEC 12 1956

67 DEC 12 1956

TRANSLATION FROM THE SPANISH

EL IMPARCIAL
San Juan, P.R.
November 21, 1956
Page 5, Col. 1

LYNN TAKES STEPS TO OBTAIN
VISA FOR WIFE OF ALBIZU

Shortly after beginning her daily visits to her father, who is ill in the Presbyterian Hospital, ROSA ALBIZU DE O'NEILL, who came with her ten-month old daughter, LAURA BENICIA, from Mexico to be near Dr. PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, says that she does not have any information that the Mexican government planned to intercede with the United States that Doña LAURA MENESES DE ALBIZU be permitted to come to the Island to visit her husband.

ROSA ALBIZU DE O'NEILL, who resides in Mexico City together with her husband, LUIS O'NEILL, a Puerto Rican, has kept her American citizenship and therefore had no difficulty with the Immigration authorities when she decided to return to the Island. She is staying at present in the residence of her brother-in-law, MANUEL O'NEILL, in Calle Santiago Iglesias, 15, Hato Rey.

Meanwhile it has been affirmed on the other hand that PEDRO ALBIZU MENESES, the son of ALBIZU CAMPOS who is doing post graduate work in economics in Havana, Cuba, has taken steps to return to the Island in order to spend a few days with his sick father. The belief is likewise growing that his mother, LAURA MENESE DE ALBIZU, will come to the Island because Dr. CONRAD LYNN said before he returned to the United States, after he failed in his attempts to obtain the freedom of ALBIZU, that he would not give up his intention of having the State

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87 DEC 12 1956

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November 23, 1956
Page 7, Cols. 1 & 2

QUESTION OF HUMANITY

We have followed the case of Mrs. LAURA MENESES DE ALBIZU with interest. There are no signs that her repeated request for permission to visit the Island in order to see her husband has made any progress thus far.

It seems to us that the federal authorities should be more willing to make this concession. The fact that the wife of ALBIZU CAMPOS has a foreign citizenship should not be a reason for insisting on the debarment in which this persistent refusal places her.

We take for granted that the local government is not opposed to the purpose pursued by the wife of the Nationalist leader. It is a matter the final decision of which depends exclusively on the government in Washington.

We believe, nevertheless, that the good services of the Commonwealth would probably be effective in this matter. We cannot think that political considerations prevail over what is essentially a question of humanity.

Mrs. MENESES DE ALBIZU has a natural anxiety to see her husband during what may be his last days. We cherish the hope that the federal authorities will be willing, with the collaboration of our government, to satisfy this Christian purpose.

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Department in Washington grant a visa to Doña LAURA to enable her to come to the Island.

Up until yesterday morning, Tuesday, at 8:00 A.M., there was no change in the condition of Doctor PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS.

The last bulletin, issued on Monday, pointed out that ALBIZU had again ingested solid food and that he refused that day to take the physiotherapy treatment he has been receiving upon the recommendation of Doctor EDUARDO MONTILLA, his head doctor in the Presbyterian Hospital.

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EL IMPARCIAL

Viernes 23 de noviembre de 1956

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"Vosotros conoceréis la verdad y la verdad os hará libres". — San Juan, C. B. V. 32.

CUESTION DE HUMANIDAD

Hemos seguido con interés el caso de la señora Laura Meneses de Albizu. No hay señales de que su reiterada solicitud de permiso para visitar la Isla con el fin de ver a su esposo haya tenido hasta ahora progreso alguno.



LAURA MENESSES

Nos parece que para hacer esa concesión debiera existir mejor disposición en el ánimo de las autoridades federales. La condición de ciudadana extranjera de la señora de Albizu Campos no debiera dar motivo a recalcar el entredicho en que la coloca esa persistente negativa a sus gestiones.

Damos por descontado que el gobierno local no tiene oposición al propósito que persigue la esposa del líder nacionalista. Es un asunto cuya decisión final depende exclusivamente del gobierno de Washington.

Creemos, sin embargo, que los buenos oficios del Estado Libre Asociado habrían de resultar efectivos en este asunto. No hemos de pensar que las consideraciones políticas prevalezcan sobre lo que es esencialmente una cuestión de humanidad.

La señora Meneses de Albizu tiene la natural ansiedad por ver a su esposo durante los que pudieran ser sus últimos días. Alentamos la esperanza de que las autoridades federales, con la colaboración de nuestro gobierno, se dispongan a satisfacer ese propósito existiano.

El Imparcial
San Juan, P. R.
11/23/56
Page 7, Cols. 1-2

PEDRO ALBIZU
CAMPOS, IS-N
SJ 3-1
Bu 100-11898

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Report State— Dept. Consulted For Mrs. Albizu

Jorge Luis Landing, attorney for ailing Nationalist leader, Pedro Albizu Campos, would neither confirm nor deny yesterday that permission was being sought from the U.S. Government for Albizu's wife to visit him in Puerto Rico.

New York civil rights lawyer Conrad Lynn, reliable sources reported, has written the U.S. State Department seeking permission for Mrs. Laura Meneses de Albizu, presently in Mexico, to visit her husband. Mrs. Albizu has been unable to secure a visa from United States officials in Mexico to enter U.S. territory.

Awaiting Instructions

Attorney Landing said, however, that he was awaiting instructions from Lynn on the final draft of a motion seeking a writ of habeas corpus to be filed in Superior Court and aimed at forcing Commonwealth Government authorities to show how the Nationalist chief violated the terms of a conditional pardon revoked in 1954.

A similar motion drafted by Lynn was denied in Federal Court by Judge Clemente Ruiz Nazario on Nov. 14. In denying the motion Judge Ruiz Nazario said that Albizu had not exhausted the remedies of the Commonwealth courts.

Attorney Landing said he was presently at work on some "new aspect" of the motion. He said he had been in contact with Lynn and was waiting for a reply which he expected shortly.

No Comment

Landing would not comment on whether or not the filing of the motion would depend on Lynn's ability to secure permission for Mrs. Albizu to visit Puerto Rico.

Before he left the island recently Lynn said he would place the matter before various consular officials of foreign countries while in New York if this appeared necessary to secure permission for the visit.

World Journal
San Juan, P.R.
11/27/56
Page 3, Col. 3

PEDRO ALBIZU
CAMPOS, IS-N
SJ 3-1
Bu 106-11898

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191 DEC 12 1956

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Muñoz Discute Con Tompkins Caso Albizu

William F. Tompkins, Subprocurador General de Estados Unidos y Jefe de la División de Asuntos de Seguridad Interna del Departamento de Justicia, partió de regreso a Washington después de pasar aquí y en Islas Virgenes varios días y de haber sostenido con el gobernador Muñoz Marín una conferencia de cuatro horas sobre asuntos de seguridad interna de interés común para Estados Unidos y el Gobierno del Estado Libre Asociado.

Tompkins vió, además, a otros funcionarios y estudió junto al Fiscal Federal, Lic. Rubén Rodríguez Antongiorgi, varios asuntos de importancia.

El alto funcionario, quien vino al Caribe en viaje de descanso, combinó el mismo de tal manera que pudo atender varios asuntos oficiales en el más alto nivel.

Aunque en diversos círculos oficiales, federales y estatales, se ha guardado estricta reserva sobre los movimientos de Tompkins en la Isla, se sabe con toda seguridad que durante su larga conversación

con el gobernador Muñoz Marín trató varios asuntos de gran interés para los gobiernos de Estados Unidos y Puerto Rico y que el caso de Pedro Albizu Campos, líder nacionalista actualmente recluso en el Hospital Presbiteriano, fué discutido.

Como resultado de esto último, hay base firme para creer que por ahora no hay probabilidad de que se considere indultar al líder nacionalista.

Otros asuntos tratados por



TOMPKINS



MUÑOZ MARIN

Tompkins con diversos funcionarios, según se ha sabido, fué relacionado con el proceso del derator comunista local, y otras cuestiones relacionadas.

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San Juan, P.R.
11/30/56
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PEDRO ALBIZU
CAMPOS, IS-N
Bu 106-11898
SJ 3-1

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Boardman	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Winterrowd	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TRANSLATION FROM THE SPANISH

EL IMPARCIAL
San Juan, P.R.
November 30, 1956
Page 5, Cols. 1,2,3

MUÑOZ DISCUSSES CASE OF ALBIZU
WITH TOMPKINS

WILLIAM F. TOMPKINS, Assistant Attorney General of the United States and Chief of the Division of Internal Security Matters of the Department of Justice, returned to Washington after spending several days here and in the Virgin Islands and after holding a conference with Governor MUÑOZ MARIN for four hours in regard to internal security matters of common interest to the United States and the government of the Commonwealth.

TOMPKINS saw other officials in addition and studied several important matters with the U.S. Attorney, Atty. RUBEN RODRIGUEZ ANTONGIORGI.

The high official, who came to the Caribbean for a rest, combined the trip in such a way that he was able to attend to several official matters at the highest level.

Although strict reserve has been maintained in various federal and Commonwealth circles in regard to TOMPKINS' movements on the Island, it is known with complete certainty that during his long conversation with Governor MUÑOZ MARIN he discussed various matters of great interest to the governments of the United States and Puerto Rico and that the case of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, Nationalist leader presently confined in the Presbyterian Hospital, was discussed.

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As a result of this last, there is good reason to believe that there is no probability at present that consideration is being given to pardoning the Nationalist leader.

Other matters discussed by TOMPKINS with various officials, it has been learned, were matters connected with the trial of the local Communist leaders and other related matters.

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Translation from the Spanish

El Imparcial
San Juan, Puerto Rico
December 18, 1956
Page 6, Columns 4,5
Page 35, Columns 2,3

COMMENTING ON THE NEWS

(EL IMPARCIAL allows the author of this column full freedom of expression; this does not imply that El Imparcial supports ideas and opinions printed herein.)

By JUAN JUARBE Y JUARBE
Guest Columnist
(Reproduced from EXCELSIOR, Mexico City,
November 27, 1956 edition)

A GREAT AMERICAN...

"In the central prison in Puerto Rico there is incarcerated PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, age 65, President of the Nationalist Party, a graduate of the University of Harvard, where he received degrees in law, science, philosophy, literature, and military science, besides having studied in other branches.

"When he was studying he worked as a reporter on the 'Christian Science Monitor,' and later established and directed patriotic newspapers in Puerto Rico.

"After his school years in the United States he worked actively in the independence movements of India and Ireland. After World War I he was appointed a Harvard delegate to a student congress in Europe. When he was about to be graduated as a lawyer, he was offered positions in the United States Department of State and in the United States Supreme Court, and turned them down. Subsequent to that, in Puerto Rico, he was offered all kinds of official positions: in the University, in the tribunals, and he always declined them.

"His wife, a Doctor in Natural Science from the University of San Marcos in Peru, and a science student later at Harvard for three years, turned down a position at the University of Puerto Rico.

"Attorney JOSE VASCONCELOS described ALBIZU CAMPOS' economic

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"In 1942, Dr. ALFREDO L. PALACIOS, Senator and Professor of the University of Argentine, wrote to President ROOSEVELT asking for the liberation of ALBIZU CAMPOS and his companions: 'The liberation of the hero through direct intervention on the part of the President of the United States ... will resound jubilantly throughout Spanish-American countries.'

"ALBIZU CAMPOS was released from imprisonment at the point of death, under orders confining him to the City of New York until 1947, on June 3, 1943, after seven years of imprisonment. He spent two and one-half years in Columbus Hospital. He returned to Puerto Rico on December 15, 1947, after courteously refusing invitations from Mexico and Cuba to reside in those countries, because, he said, 'Puerto Rico is going through the most difficult times in its history, and cannot be without leadership.'

"He was taken prisoner in November of 1950, during the revolution in Puerto Rico. Because of the world-wide demand for his liberation, he was pardoned on September 29, 1953. In March of 1954, his pardon was revoked by executive order and he was incarcerated, to continue serving the sentences imposed prior to the pardon which total more than 79 years. Prior to being pardoned he had officially been declared "crazy," because he alleged he was being attacked by radio-active waves in prison.

"In August of 1952, ALBIZU CAMPOS wrote confidentially from his cell: 'Death may be attributed to heart failure or cerebral hemorrhage... For this, all that will be necessary is for body temperature to rise to a point which will produce this result.' This forecast was presented by the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico to the Organization of American States in December of 1952, seeking an investigation of the case. A similar fruitless petition was presented to the United Nations by the Albizu Campos Defense Council.

A Wife's Calvary

"On May 25, 1956, ALBIZU CAMPOS suffered a cerebral attack which paralyzed his right arm and left leg and left him unable to talk. He has continued in this condition to date, and now for 31 days he has been unable to eat any food, only sip water. This is not a hunger strike inasmuch as he has always been opposed to hunger strikes. He is opposed to suicide.

condition during those years as follows: 'He lives from the defense of poor people, that is to say, he scarcely lives.'

"And of his moral and intellectual talents, VASCONCELLOS said, 'Few men have taught me as much as ALBIZU CAMPOS did in one day. Some day this ungrateful America of ours will recognize him and hail him as one of its heroes.'

"He added: 'Temptation lies in wait for him daily, in the form of commissions and employment which he refuses because he is opposed to collaboration with the invaders... He lives like a saint.'

Incarcerate a Patriot

"From 1927 to December of 1929, ALBIZU CAMPOS went on a tour of Santo Domingo, Haiti, Cuba, Mexico, and Peru, passing through Panama, Colombia, and Venezuela. Upon his return in May of 1930, he was elected President of the Nationalist Party.

"In 1936 he was charged together with eight other patriots by a United States court in Puerto Rico with 'conspiring to overthrow the Government of the United States in Puerto Rico by force,' and sentenced to ten years in prison in the penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia.

"GAERILLA MISTRAL, the great poet, wrote at this time to the judge who presided over the trial: 'The personality of the Puerto Ricans who have been tried corresponds, in moral category and in civic significance, to San Martin, O'Higgins, or Artigas in the countries of South America. The heroic and unhappy intent is the same, so are their spirits.'

"Subsequently the same poet wrote to Dr. MAURICIO MAGDALENO of Mexico: 'I made a trip to Atlanta expressly to visit ALBIZU. The penitentiary informed me over the telephone that the only visitors who could be admitted were members of the prisoner's family. And I did not get to see him, Magdaleno! I only looked with sadness on the great mass of that penitentiary where we have our first Puerto Rican, and perhaps our first Spanish-American.'

Slow Death

MAGDALENO wrote of ALBIZU CAMPOS as follows in 1939: 'Like Hostos, he is unblemished and is as poor as a hermit. He belongs to the same family as Marti, Montalvo, and Acosta. A great possibility exists that he will never come into power, and that he will fall some day, a sacrifice to his ideal, never to rise again.'

"On April 2, 1956, Dr. LAURA MENeses DE ALBIZU CAMPOS, wife of the eminent man, sought a visa in the United States Consulate in Ciudad Trujillo in order to travel to Puerto Rico, inasmuch as her husband was practically in a state of coma. On the 13th of the same month she was advised verbally: 'We have consulted Washington, and they have decided they cannot give you a visa, in accordance with Immigration laws; for this reason we cannot give you a visa.'

"Mrs. ALBIZU CAMPOS is stateless because her United States citizenship, which she acquired through marriage, was cancelled. In view of her husband's serious condition, Mrs. ALBIZU wrote to the Consulate on November 6, 1956, concerning her request. The Consul then told her verbally: 'The situation is the same, we cannot give you a visa. She asked: 'Why?' The Consul replied: 'This is in accordance with Immigration laws.' 'But what specific reason,' she asked. 'You know why,' he said.

"When he said, 'you,' using the plural form of the word, the writer, who had accompanied Mrs. ALBIZU on her trips to the Consulate, felt that he was being alluded to, and said, 'We do not know on what you base your refusal. We do know that many individuals who have requested visas have been given the reason for the refusal. According to the law, many reasons can be adduced. What is the specific reason in this case?' The Consul replied, 'You (plural) know it.' 'Then,' the writer replied, 'we must consider that it has to do with a continuation of persecution in foreign countries against all Puerto Ricans who defend the independence of their fatherland. It may be the same reason which has prevented me, also, from returning to my fatherland for the last twenty years. We therefore do not understand how it can be said that the independence of Hungary is being defended. Is it that your Government does not want to issue the visa?' The Consul replied, 'Yes, it does not want to.'

JUAN JUARBE JUARBE
Regina 57-9
Mexico D.F.

Translation from the Spanish

El Imparcial
San Juan, Puerto Rico
Page 2, Column 5
December 15, 1956

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REVEAL WHY ALBIZU'S WIFE WAS DENIED A VISA

✓ Upon returning to Puerto Rico to see her sick father, LAURA ALBIZU MENESES, daughter of Dr. PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, revealed that the reason the North American Embassy has had to deny ALBIZU'S wife a visa is that she has not wanted to sign a statement agreeing not to participate in political activities during her stay in Puerto Rico.

✓ The version offered by LAURA MENESES has been confirmed from New York by CONRAD LYNN, the attorney who was in Puerto Rico a short time ago to take over the defense of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS and attempt to secure his liberation by means of a writ of Habeas Corpus. LYNN confirmed LAURITA'S version in a letter he wrote her from New York.

LYNN'S efforts in Puerto Rico failed when Federal Judge CLEMENTE RUIZ NAZARIO refused to consider the Writ of Habeas Corpus, on the basis of lack of jurisdiction. LAURA stated that although the motion prepared by Attorney JORGE LUIS LANDING has not yet been filed, it will be filed shortly in the Supreme Court (of Puerto Rico).

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Revelan Porqué Niegan Visa A Esposa De Albizu

Al volver a Puerto Rico para ver a su padre enfermo, Laura Albizu Meneses, hija del doctor Pedro Albizu Campos, reveló que la razón que ha tenido la embajada norteamericana para negar una visa a la esposa de Albizu es que ésta no ha querido firmar una declaración comprometiéndose a no participar en actividades políticas mientras se encuentre en Puerto Rico.

La versión ofrecida por Laura Meneses ha sido confirmada desde Nueva York por el licenciado Conrad J. Lynn, el abogado que estuvo-hace poco en Puerto Rico para asumir la defensa de Albizu Campos y gestionar su libertad mediante recurso de Habeas Corpus. Lynn confirmó la versión de Laurita en carta que le escribió desde Nueva York.

Los esfuerzos de Lynn en Puerto Rico fracasaron, cuando el juez federal, Clemente Ruiz Nazario, se negó a considerar el escrito de Habeas Corpus señalando que carecía de jurisdicción para ello. Dijo Laura que aunque la moción preparada por el Lic. Jorge Luis Landring no ha sido radicada, la misma se ~~radicará~~ radicará próximamente en el Tribunal Supremo.

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San Juan, P.R.
12/15/56
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PEDRO ALBIZU
CAMPOS, IS-N
SJ 3-1
Bu 105-11898

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COMENTANDO LAS NOTICIAS

(EL IMPARCIAL concede al autor de esta columna amplia libertad de expresión, sin que ello signifique que se solidariza con las ideas u opiniones aquí vertidas.)

Por **JUAN GUARBE Y GUARBE**

Columnista Huésped

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(Reproducido de EXCELSIOR, Ciudad México, edición del 27 de noviembre, 1956.)

UN GRAN AMERICANO...

"En la prisión central de Puerto Rico se encuentra confinado el doctor Pedro Albizu Campos, de 65 años, presidente del Partido Nacionalista, graduado de la Universidad de Harvard, donde obtuvo grados en derecho, ciencias, filosofía y letras y ciencias militares, además de estudiar otras disciplinas.

"Cuando estudiaba trabajó como periodista en el "Christian Science Monitor" y luego fundó y dirigió periódicos patrióticos en Puerto Rico.

"Desde sus años de estudiante en Estados Unidos trabajó activamente en los movimientos de independencia de la India e Irlanda. Después de la Primera Guerra Mundial fue nombrado delegado de Harvard ante un congreso estudiantil en Europa. Ya para graduarse de abogado, se le ofrecieron puestos en el Departamento de Estado y en el Tribunal Supremo norteamericano, y los rechazó. Posteriormente, en Puerto Rico se le ofrecieron toda clase de empleos oficiales: en la Universidad, en los tribunales, y siempre se negó a aceptarlos.

"Su esposa, doctora en ciencias naturales de la Universidad peruana de San Marcos y discípula luego, en Harvard durante tres años en ciencias, rechazó una cátedra en la Universidad de Puerto Rico.

"El licenciado José Vasconcelos describió así la situación económica de Albizu Campos en esos años: "Vive de la defensa de pobres, es decir, casi no vive".

"Y de su categoría intelectual y moral, dijo Vasconcelos: "Pocos hombres me han enseñado tanto, en un día, como Albizu Campos. Algún día esta ingrata América nuestra lo reconocerá y lo saludará como a uno de sus héroes".

"Agregó: "La tentación lo acecha a diario en forma de comisiones y empleos que él rechaza porque es contrario a la doctrina de la colaboración con los invasores... Vive como un santo".

ENCARCELAN PATRIOTA

"De 1927 a diciembre de 1929, hizo Albizu Campos una gira por Santo Domingo, Haití, Cuba, México, y Perú, pasando por Panamá, Colombia y Venezuela. A su regreso, en mayo de 1930 fue elegido presidente del Partido Nacionalista.

"En 1936 fue acusado con otros ocho patriotas, ante un tribunal norteamericano en Puerto Rico, de "conspirar para derrocar por la fuerza al Gobierno de Estados Unidos en Puerto Rico", y sentenciado a diez años de prisión en la penitenciaría de Atlanta, Georgia.

"Escribió entonces la gran poetisa Gabriela Mistral al juez que presidía el tribunal: "La personalidad de los puertorriqueños enjuiciados corresponde, en categoría moral y en significación cívica, a lo que fueron en los países del Sur las de los próceres San Martín, O'Higgins o Artigas. El intento heroico y doloroso es, el mismo, la calidad de los espíritus es idéntica.



58 JAN 4 1957

GUARBE

ALBIZU

G. MISTRAL

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

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PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS
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"Luego escribió, la misma poetisa, al doctor Mauricio Gdale-
no, de México: "Fui expresamente a Atlanta para ver a nuestro
Albizu. La cárcel me contestó por teléfono que no se recibían otras
visitas que las de miembros de la familia del prisionero. ¡Y me
quedé sin verlo, Magdaleno! Sólo miré con qué tristeza, la masa de
aquella cárcel donde tenemos al primer puertorriqueño y a lo mejor
el primer hispanoamericano".

MUERTE LENTA

"De Albizu Campos escribió Magdaleno en 1939: "Como Hostos,
no tiene mácula y es pobre como un anacoreta. Pertenece a la misma
familia de Martí, Montalvo y Acosta. Lo más probable es que jamás
obtenga el poder y caiga un día para no levantarse más, sacrificado
a su ideal".

"En 1942, el senador y profesor universitario argentino, doctor
Alfredo L. Palacios, le escribió al presidente Roosevelt, solicitando
la libertad de Albizu Campos y sus compañeros: "La liberación del
héroe, por intervención directa del Presidente de los Estados Uni-
dos... repercutirá jubilosamente en los pueblos iberoamericanos".

"Albizu Campos fué excarcelado casi moribundo, con órdenes de
confinamiento en la ciudad de Nueva York hasta 1947, el 3 de junio
de 1943, a los siete años de prisión. Pasó dos años y medio en el
Hospital Columbus. Regresó a Puerto Rico el 15 de diciembre de
1947, rechazando amablemente las invitaciones de México y Cuba
para que residiera en estos países, porque, dijo: "Puerto Rico atra-
viesa el momento más difícil de su historia y no puede quedar sin
dirección".

"Fué tomado prisionero en noviembre de 1950, durante la revo-
lución de Puerto Rico. Ante la demanda mundial por su libertad y
su gravísimo estado de salud, se le indultó el 29 de septiembre de
1953. En marzo de 1954, se revocó el indulto por orden ejecutiva y
se le encarceló, imponiéndosele el cumplimiento de las sentencias dic-
tadas antes del indulto, que suman más de 79 años. Antes de indul-
társele se le había declarado "loco" oficialmente, porque alegaba que
era radiado en la prisión.

"El 24 de agosto de 1952, Albizu Campos escribió confidencial-
mente desde su celda: "La muerte puede ser achacada a falla del
corazón o a hemorragia cerebral... Basta que se eleve la tempera-
tura del cuerpo al punto que dé ese resultado". Esta declaración pre-
visora fué elevada por el Partido Nacionalista de Puerto Rico a la
Organización de los Estados Americanos en diciembre de 1952, soli-
citando una investigación del caso. Solicitud similar hizo el Consejo
de la Defensa de Albizu Campos ante las Naciones Unidas, también
sin resultado.

CALVARIO DE UNA ESPOSA

"El 25 de mayo de 1956, Albizu Campos sufrió un ataque cere-
bral que le paralizó el brazo y la pierna derecha y lo dejó mudo.

(Viene del a-página 6)

Así continúa hasta la fecha en que hace 31 días que no puede tomar
alimentos, sólo sorbos de agua. No se trata de una huelga de ham-
bre porque él siempre se ha opuesto a ella. Es contrario al suicidio.

"El 2 de abril de 1956, la doctora Laura Meneses de Albizu Cam-
pos, esposa del prócer, solicitó una visa en el consulado norteameri-
cano en la Ciudad de México, para trasladarse a Puerto Rico, porque
su esposo estaba prácticamente en estado de coma. El 13 del mismo
mes, se le contestó verbalmente: "Hemos consultado a Washington
y han resuelto que no pueden darle visa, de acuerdo con las leyes de
inmigración; por lo tanto, nosotros no podemos darle visa".

"La doctora Albizu Campos es apátrida, porque le fué cancela-
da la ciudadanía norteamericana que adquirió al contraer matrimo-
nio. El 6 de noviembre de 1956, la señora insistió por escrito en su
solicitud ante el Consulado en vista de la gravísima situación de su
esposo. El cónsul le contestó verbalmente: "La situación es la mis-
ma, no podemos darle visa". Inquirió ella: "¿Por qué?". Contestó
el cónsul: "De acuerdo con las leyes de inmigración". "Pero, ¿por
qué razón específica?", preguntó la señora. "Ustedes saben por qué",
contestó él.

"Al decir "ustedes", el suscribiente, que ha acompañado a la se-
ñora en todas sus diligencias ante el Consulado, se sintió aludido
y dijo: "No sabemos en qué se funda la negativa. Si sabemos que
a muchos solicitantes que conocemos se les ha dicho la razón de la
negativa. De acuerdo con la ley, pueden aducirse muchas razones.
¿Cuál es la razón específica en este caso?" Dijo el cónsul: "Ustedes
la saben". "Entonces", replicó el suscribiente, "hemos de suponer que
se trata de la continuación de la persecución en el extranjero contra
todo puertorriqueño que defiende la independencia de su patria. Sea
esa la misma razón por la que se me ha impedido a mí también re-
gresar a la patria en los últimos veinte años. No entendemos enton-
ces cómo se dice que se está defendiendo la independencia de Hun-
gría. ¿Es que su Gobierno no quiere conceder la visa?". Contestó el
cónsul: "Sí, no quiere".

Juan Juarbe Juarbe,
Regina 57-3,
México, D. F.

Hija De Albizu Aclara Sobre Negativa De Visa

Al decir de Laura Albizu Meneses, fué en las altas esferas gubernamentales en Washington donde se resolvió instruir al Cónsul de Estados Unidos en México a que no vise el pasaporte a Laura Meneses de Albizu Campos para que visite a Puerto Rico.

Laura Albizu Meneses pone en labios del Cónsul de Estados Unidos en México lo siguiente: "Hemos consultado a Washington y han resuelto que no puede darse visa de acuerdo con las leyes de inmigración".

Expresa la hija de Albizu Campos que es incorrecta la información aparecida en la edición del sábado de EL IMPARCIAL atribuyéndole a ella haber dicho que

la Embajada de Estados Unidos le había negado la visa a su mamá para venir a Puerto Rico porque el se había negado a firmar un documento comprometiéndose a no intervenir en actividades políticas en Puerto Rico. Agrega que no dijo tal cosa, sino que lo que dijo fué si la Embajada hacía tal solicitud, ello obstaculizaría el viaje, porque de hacerse la petición, Laura Meneses de Albizu Campos probablemente se negaría a firmarla.

El Imparcial
San Juan, P.R.
12/17/56
Page 6, Col. 4-5

PEDRO ALBIZU
CAMPOS, IS-N
SJ 3-1
Bu 105-11898

file

S. 12/17/56

Líder Nacionalista Agradece Gestiones Pro Libertad Albizu

Agradeciendo el interés de la Asociación pro Libertad de Puerto Rico con sede en Buenos Aires, Argentina, por conseguir la excarcelación del Dr. Pedro Albizu Campos, actualmente recluso en el Hospital Presbiteriano, Julio de Santiago, uno de los más altos líderes del Partido Nacionalista y actualmente retirado a la vida privada, autoriza las siguientes declaraciones:

"Los puertorriqueños consagran a la patriótica lucha de plasmar en realidad tangible el sueño de Betances, De Hostos y De Diego, no podemos menos que agradecer muy profundamente, las nobilísimas gestiones que realiza la Asociación Pro Libertad de Puerto Rico con sede en la ciudad de Bue-

nos Aires, República Argentina, en interés de conseguir la excarcelación del Apóstol de nuestra Independencia nacional, Dr. Pedro Albizu Campos. Es un gesto de alto sentido humano que les coloca en el plano en que solo pueden levantarse, los hombres de luminoso entendimiento y sentimientos nobles. Tal actitud no es para sorprender a nadie. Se trata de hombres verdaderamente libres, en favor de un mártir de la Independencia en un pueblo sojuzgado e

(Pasa a la página 47)

Líder Nacionalista Agradece Gestiones Pro Libertad De Albizu

(Viene de la página 6)

intervenido en sus destinos, y ellos por experiencia propia saben cuanto vale un consagrado a la causa de la libertad. Libertad en el sentido inalterable de su definición.

"Es de estimarse en más alto valor espiritual, las gestiones de ciudadanos de una nación indoamericana, hermanas en la sangre y en la raza, que bien merecen el reconocimiento de la gratitud nacional puertorriqueña. No obstante hay que considerar que los generosos amigos de la Libertad de Puerto Rico, y ello es posible, desconocen la triste realidad de que no empuja el disfraz de "Estado Libre Asociado", el que manda y ordena en nuestra patria es el gobierno de Washington.

"Los que en nuestra propia tierra somos perseguidos por nuestra devoción a la libertad nacional de Puerto Rico, consideramos que a Don Pedro Albizu Campos se le mantiene en prisión, no obstante su condición de ruina humana, por órdenes del gobierno de los Estados Unidos, pues nos resistimos a pensar que el "gobernador" sea un hombre de sentimientos inhumanos, o que se complazca en la vergüenza.

Esperemos, y conoceremos la verdad.

El Imparcial
San Juan, P. R.
12/18/56
Page 6, Col. 2-3

PEDRO ALBIZU
CAMPOS, IS-N
SJ 3-1
Bu 105-11898

5-REV

Translation from the Spanish

El Imparcial
San Juan, Puerto Rico
December 17, 1956
Page 6, Columns 4 & 5

ALBIZU'S DAUGHTER EXPLAINS VISA REFUSAL

According to LAURA ALBIZU MENESES, it was in top government circles in Washington where the decision was made to instruct the United States Consul in Mexico not to issue a visa to LAURA MENESES DE ALBIZU CAMPOS for a visit to Puerto Rico.

LAURA ALBIZU MENESES quotes the United States Consul in Mexico as follows: "We have consulted Washington and they have decided that a visa cannot be issued to her in accordance with Immigration laws."

ALBIZU CAMPOS' daughter stated that the information which appeared in Saturday's issue of EL IMPARCIAL was incorrect when it stated that she had said that the United States Embassy had refused her mother a visa to come to Puerto Rico because she had refused to sign a document agreeing not to intervene in political activities in Puerto Rico. She adds that she did not make any such statement, that what she said was that in the event the Embassy should make such a request, this would prevent her mother from making the trip because LAURA MENESES DE ALBIZU CAMPOS would probably refuse to sign it.

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MARKED FILE AND INITIALED

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NOV 20 1956
191 JAN 2 1957

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Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Miss Gandy _____

TRANSLATION FROM THE SPANISH

EL IMPARCIAL
San Juan, Puerto Rico
December 18, 1956
Page 6, Cols. 2 & 3

NATIONALIST LEADER EXPRESSES THANKS

FOR EFFORTS TO FREE ALBIZU

Thanking the Association for the Freedom of Puerto Rico ("Asociacion pro Libertad de Puerto Rico"), which has its headquarters in Buenos Aires, Argentina, for its interest in obtaining the release from prison of DR. PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, who is presently confined in the Presbyterian Hospital--JULIO DE SANTIAGO, one of the highest leaders of the Nationalist Party who has retired to private life at present, authorized the following statement:

"We Puerto Ricans who are dedicated to the patriotic struggle of shaping into tangible reality the dream of Betances, Hostos, and De Diego can do no less than express our deepest thanks for the most noble efforts of the Association for the Freedom of Puerto Rico with its headquarters in the city of Buenos Aires, Argentina, for its interest in obtaining the release from prison of the apostle of our national independence, Dr. PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS. It is a gesture of lofty human feelings which places them on a plane to which only men of noble enlightened understanding and feelings can rise. Such a stand should not surprise anyone. It is a question of men who are truly free, who are acting in behalf of a martyr for independence in a subjugated people whose destiny has been interfered with, and by their own experience they know how valuable a person is who is dedicated to the cause of liberty. Liberty in the unalterable sense of its definition.

"The efforts of citizens of an Indo-American nation, blood and racial sisters, are to be considered as the highest spiritual value and these efforts deserve the recognition of Puerto Rican national gratitude.

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DATED 12/21/56
FROM El Imparcial
MARKED FILE AND INITIALED

1105-11810-A
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191 JAN 17 1957

61 JAN 22 1957 226

JAN 18 1957

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"Notwithstanding this, it must be remembered that the generous friends in the Freedom for Puerto Rico do not know—and this is possible—the sad fact that is not prevented by the disguise of the "Commonwealth", namely that it is the government in Washington that commands and orders in our native land.

"Those of us who are persecuted in our own land for our devotion to the national liberty of Puerto Rico believe that Don PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS is kept in prison, in spite of his very bad physical condition, upon the orders of the government of the United States, for we cannot think that the "governor" is a man who has inhuman feelings or enjoys vengeance.

"Let us wait and we shall know the truth."

z1

Piden De Argentina Libertad De Albizu

Insistiendo en que el gobierno estatal debe "restituir plenamente la vigencia de los derechos humanos", la Asociación de Amigos Pro Libertad de Puerto Rico, que radica en Buenos Aires, ha enviado una segunda comunicación al gobernador Muñoz Marín solicitando de éste que ponga en



ALBIZU CAMPOS MUÑOZ MARIN

libertad al líder nacionalista Pedro Albizu Campos.

En la carta que suscriben Rito D. Luna y Naldo G. Espeleta, Presidente y Secretario respectivamente de esa organización, se le recuerda al Gobernador que no espere a que Albizu Campos muera en prisión porque tal situación "produciría un tremendo impacto en gran parte del pueblo puertorriqueño, llevándolo a agudizar pasiones ya existentes y tal vez a adoptar posiciones extremas que podrían poner en peligro la tranquilidad nacional".

Se quejan Luna y Espeleta de que el Gobernador no haya contestado a una comunicación anterior del 29 de agosto que la Asociación de Amigos Pro Libertad de Puerto Rico le envió a La Fortaleza, y que debido a la enfermedad avanzada de Albizu y su fallecimiento inminente de un momento a otro insisten nuevamente en que se liberte al líder nacionalista.

Los solicitantes de Argentina le dicen al gobernador Muñoz Marín que en caso de que Albizu Campos muriera en prisión, "su gobierno se haría acreedor a la condenación universal" y sería un retroceso del programa "jalda arriba" que proclama el "armónico desarrollo

material y cultural".

Afirman Luna y Espeleta que "está en juego la vida de un hombre que ha sabido granjearse las simpatías de toda América y de la humanidad por su conducta insobornable y su martirio en defensa de los ideales", además de ser "un adversario digno, que supo caer como un verdadero patriota".

En la carta de Buenos Aires dirigida al Gobernador, los peticionarios pro libertad de Albizu de-
(Pasa a la Pág. 7)

Piden De Argentina Libertad De Albizu

(Viene de la Pág. 2)

claran al líder nacionalista "un hombre símbolo que ha tenido la virtud de conmover las conciencias de todos los hombres democráticos que aspiran a ver destruidos para siempre los sistemas de persecución y violencia, y el triunfo definitivo del derecho, de la razón y de la justicia".

"Le pedimos una vez más", dice finalmente la Asociación de Amigos Pro Libertad de Puerto Rico, "que cumpla su deber de gobernante y de puertorriqueño y deje en libertad a un adversario digno. La ciudadanía de América le reconocerá este gesto y la historia, tribunal inflexible, lo juzgará con benevolencia".

El Imparcial
San Juan, P. R.
12/21/56
Page 2, Col. 4-5

PEDRO ALBIZU
CAMPOS, IS-N
SJ 3-1
Bu 105-11898

*File
IS-N*

TRANSLATION FROM THE SPANISH

EL IMPARCIAL
San Juan, P. R.
December 21, 1956
Page 2, Cols. 4, 5

RELEASE OF ALBIZU ASKED FROM ARGENTINA

Insisting that the Commonwealth government should "fully restore the legal effect of human rights," the Association of Friends for the Freedom of Puerto Rico, which has its headquarters in Buenos Aires, sent a second communication to Governor MUNOZ MARIN requesting the latter to free the Nationalist leader PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS.

In the letter signed by RITO D. LUNA and NALDO G. ESPELETA, President and Secretary respectively of this organization, the Governor is reminded not to wait until ALBIZU CAMPOS dies in prison because such a situation "would produce a tremendous impact on a great part of the Puerto Rican people causing it to feel a heightening of already existing passions and perhaps to adopt extreme positions that might endanger national tranquility."

LUNA and ESPELETA complain that the governor has not answered a previous communication of August 29, which the ASSOCIATION OF FRIENDS FOR THE FREEDOM OF PUERTO RICO sent La Fortaleza, and that due to the advanced illness of ALBIZU and his imminent death at any moment, they insist again that the Nationalist leader be released.

The Argentinian petitioners tell Governor MUNOZ MARIN that in the event that ALBIZU CAMPOS dies in prison "his government would deserve universal condemnation" and it would be a retrogression for the "up the hill" program which proclaims a "harmonious material and cultural development."

LUNA and ESPELETA affirm that "there is at stake the life of a man who has been able to win the liking of all America and of humanity for his uncorruptible behavior and his martyrdom in defense of ideals" in addition of his being "a worthy adversary who was able to fall like a true patriot."

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In the letter from Buenos Aires addressed to the governor, the petitioners for the liberty of ALBIZU declare the Nationalist leader to be "a man who is a symbol and who has had the power to move the consciences of all democratic men who aspire to see systems of persecution and violence destroyed forever and to see the definitive triumph of right, reason, and justice."

"We ask you once again," the ASSOCIATION OF FRIENDS FOR THE FREEDOM OF PUERTO RICO said finally, "to do your duty as a governor and as a Puerto Rican and to free a worthy opponent. The citizenry of America will acknowledge this gesture and history, the unyielding tribunal, will judge it benevolently."

zl:mls

Routing Slip
FD-4 (Rev. 6-14-55)

Date 1/18/57

To

☒ Director

FILE #

Att. INTERNAL SECURITY SECTION

<input type="checkbox"/> SAC	Title
<input type="checkbox"/> ASAC	
<input type="checkbox"/> Supv.	
<input type="checkbox"/> Agent	
<input type="checkbox"/> SE	
<input type="checkbox"/> CC	
<input type="checkbox"/> Steno	
<input type="checkbox"/> Clerk	

ACTION DESIRED

<input type="checkbox"/> Acknowledge	<input type="checkbox"/> Prepare lead cards
<input type="checkbox"/> Assign Reassign	<input type="checkbox"/> Prepare tickler
<input type="checkbox"/> Bring file	<input type="checkbox"/> Recharge serials
<input type="checkbox"/> Call me	<input type="checkbox"/> Return assignment card
<input type="checkbox"/> Correct	<input type="checkbox"/> Return file
<input type="checkbox"/> Deadline	<input type="checkbox"/> Return serials
<input type="checkbox"/> Deadline passed	<input type="checkbox"/> Search and return
<input type="checkbox"/> Delinquent	<input type="checkbox"/> See me
<input type="checkbox"/> Expedite	<input type="checkbox"/> Send Serials
<input type="checkbox"/> File	to
<input type="checkbox"/> Initial & return	<input type="checkbox"/> Submit new charge-out
<input type="checkbox"/> Leads need attention	<input type="checkbox"/> Submit report by
<input type="checkbox"/> Open Case	<input type="checkbox"/> Type
<input type="checkbox"/> Return with explanation or notation as to action taken.	

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Office SAN JUAN

Masones Piden

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San Juan, Pue

Invocando el más elemental sentimiento más, el Consejo Masónico de los Estados Unidos y las Grandes Logias Regulares, ha dirigido una demanda por la libertad del Dr. Pedro Albizu Campos.

lista, quien actualmente se halla recluso en el Hospital Presbiteriano. Aunque la petición del Consejo Masónico Mexicano está fechada a 24 de diciembre, hasta ayer lunes no habían recibido contestación alguna.

La comunicación, suscrita por Enrique Rivera Bertrand, en su calidad de Presidente de la Confederación de Grandes Logias Regulares, hace alusión a otros "pre-

sos políticos" cuya libertad también demandan, como lo indicá el texto de la carta, que copiamos a continuación:

"Tenemos conocimiento que el señor Dr. Pedro Albizu Campos y un grupo de presos políticos, se encuentran en presidio, por externar sus ideas liberales y deseos de ver libre a su Patria: Puerto Rico, con la agravante de que el Dr. Albizu Campos está sumamente enfermo.

El Imparcial
San Juan, P.R.
1/8/57
Page 2, Col. 1-5

PEDRO ALBIZU
CAMPOS, IS-N
SJ 3-1
Bu 105-11898



ALBIZU CAMPOS



MUÑOZ MARIN

"Consideramos que por el más elemental sentimiento humano, por el respeto a las ideas de los demás, usted debe poner libres a estos ciudadanos, para que regresen al seno de sus hogares. Piense usted, que el bien engendra el bien, y estamos seguros que tendrá usted piedad para los que sufren en prisión, y para sus respectivas familias, que estarán acongojadas al verse solas en estos días navideños, que son índice de nobles acciones."

TRANSLATION FROM THE SPANISH

EL IMPARCIAL
San Juan, P. R.
January 8, 1957
Page 2, Cols. 1-5

MASONS REQUEST RELEASE OF ALBIZU

Invoking the most elementary humane feelings and respect for the ideas of others, the Masonic Council of the United States of Mexico, which is the Confederation of Grand Regular Lodges, sent a communication to Governor MUNOZ MARIN requesting the release of Dr. PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, President of the Nationalist Party, who is presently confined to the Presbyterian Hospital. Although the petition of the Mexican Masonic Council is dated December 24, it had not received any answer as of yesterday, Monday.

The communication, signed by ENRIQUE RIVERA BERTRAND in his capacity as President of the Confederation of Regular Grand Lodges, refers to other "political prisoners" whose freedom they also demand, as is indicated by the text of the letter that we are reproducing below:

"We have information that Dr. PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS and a group of political prisoners are in prison because they expressed their liberal ideas and their wish to see their native land, Puerto Rico, free. Added to this is the aggravating circumstance that Dr. ALBIZU CAMPOS is extremely ill.

"We believe that out of the most elementary humane feelings, out of respect for the ideas of others, you should free these citizens so that they may return to their homes. Reflect that good will engender good, and we are certain that you will have pity on those who are suffering in prison and on their respective families which will be grieved at finding themselves alone in these days at Christmas time which point to noble actions."

zl:mls

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191 JAN 24 1957

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64 JAN 28 1957

105-11898

EN CAMARAS

PIP DEMANDA LIBERTAD DE ALBIZU CAMPOS

Solicitando de la Asamblea Legislativa la aprobación de una Resolución Concurrente para que se demande del gobernador Muñoz

Marín la concesión de un "indulto total" al Dr. Pedro Albizu Campos, que se halla recluido en el Hospital Presbiteriano, de Santurce, la representación independentista en la Asamblea Legislativa radicó la medida que en parte dice:

"Aún cuando sus métodos de acción política fueron objetables, don Pedro Albizu Campos es, por la devoción con que se ha entregado a la lucha por la libertad de su pueblo, una figura de dimensión continental, que, por el prestigio de Puerto Rico, no debe morir en prisión".

La exposición de motivos de la Resolución también dice que "el estado de salud de don Pedro Albizu Campos, y el hecho de estar éste viviendo los últimos días de su existencia en prisión, ha preocupado grandemente a la opinión responsable de Puerto Rico, a nuestra América y las demás naciones del mundo, que lo reconocen como una de las personalidades más destacadas de nuestra época".



Suscriben la petición radicada en el Senado los senadores independentistas Gilberto Concepción de Gracia, Lorenzo Piñeiro Rivera, Eugenio Font Suárez, y en la Cámara los representantes Baltasar Quiñones Elías, Luis Archilla Laugier, Rafael Arjona Siaca, José Luis Feliú Pesquera, Fernando Milán e Isabelino Marzán.

El Imparcial
San Juan, P.R.
January 16, 1957
Page 5, Cols. 1,2

PEDRO ALBIZU
CAMPOS, IS-N
SJ 3-1
Bu 105-11898

TRANSLATION FROM THE SPANISH

EL IMPARCIAL
San Juan, P. R.
January 16, 1957
Page 5, Cols. 1, 2

PIP IN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
REQUESTS RELEASE OF ALBIZU CAMPOS

Requesting the Legislative Assembly to approve a Concurrent Resolution asking Governor MUNOZ MARIN to grant a total pardon to Dr. PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, who is confined to the Presbyterian Hospital in Santurce, the Independentist representatives in the Legislative Assembly filed a measure which reads in part:

"Even though his methods of political action were objectionable, Don PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS is a figure of continental proportions because of the devotion which he has given to the fight for the freedom of his people, and for the prestige of Puerto Rico he should not die in prison."

The explanation for the purposes of the Resolution likewise states that "the state of health of Don PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS and the fact that he is living the last days of his existence in prison has been a matter of great concern to responsible public opinion in Puerto Rico and our America and the rest of the nations in the world that recognize him as one of the most outstanding personalities of our time."

The petition presented in the Senate is signed by the following Independentist Senators: GILBERTO CONCEPCION DE GRACIA, LORENZO PINEIRO RIVERA, and EUGENIO FONT SUAREZ, and in the House by Representatives BALTAZAR QUINONES ELIAS, LOIS ARCHILLA LAUGIER, RAFAEL ARJONA SIACA, JOSE LUIS FELIU PESQUERA, FERNANDO MILAN, and ISABELINO MARZAN.

zl:mls

TOP CLIPPING
DATED 1/17/57
FROM EL IMPARCIAL
MARKED FILE AND INDEXED

64 JAN 28 1957

EX-125

INDEXED - 79

NOT RECORDED
191 JAN 24 1957

Masones Suplican A Eisenhower Decrete Libertad De Albizu

Una extensa comunicación dirigen los masones de Veracruz, México, al presidente Eisenhower, solicitando del mandatario estadounidense la libertad del Presidente nacionalista, Dr. Pedro Albizu Campos, y de todos los presos políticos en Puerto Rico, la que lleva la firma del señor Enrique Rivera Bertrand, Delegado General en el Estado de Veracruz, de dicha orden.

"Tanto en los Estados Unidos de Norte América, la nación considerada como potencialmente más fuerte del mundo, y vanguardista de la democracia y la libertad de los pueblos, existen reos políticos, así como en el Estado Libre Asociado de Puerto Rico, que es, propiamente, una dependencia de esa gran República de la que es usted digno Presidente; y entre los reos mencionados se encuentra el Lic. Pedro Albizu Campos, persona de avanzada edad y que se encuentra

sumamente enfermo y posiblemente próximo a fallecer".

Añadiendo que "la libertad debe alcanzarse a cualquier precio, y que no puede la humanidad vivir tranquila mientras no haya una paz basada en la razón, en la justicia, en la igualdad, en la fraternidad" y recordando la frase famosa del gran reformador mexicano Benito Juárez, de que "así entre las naciones como entre los individuos, el respeto al derecho ajeno es la paz", termina dirigiéndose al presidente Eisenhower pidiéndole "con el más profundo respeto, la libertad para el Lic. Pedro Albizu Campos y todos los reos políticos, hombres y mujeres, que se encuentran en presidio".

El Imparcial
San Juan, P.R.
1/25/57
Page 5; Col. 1-2

PEDRO ALBIZU
CAMPOS, IS-N
SJ 3-1
Bu 105-11898

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TRANSLATION FROM THE SPANISH

EL IMPARCIAL
San Juan, P.R.
January 25, 1957
Page 5; Cols. 1,2

MASONS ASK EISENHOWER TO
DECREE FREEDOM OF ALBIZU

file 105-11898

The Masons in Veracruz are sending an extensive communication to President Eisenhower asking the United States mandatory to free the Nationalist president, Dr. PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS and all the political prisoners in Puerto Rico. The communication bears the signature of Mr. ENRIQUE RIVERA BERTRAND, delegate general of the said order in the state of Veracruz.

"Both in the United States of North America, the nation considered as potentially the strongest in the world and as the vanguard of democracy and the freedom of nations, there exist political defendants as well as in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, which is, properly speaking, a dependency of that great Republic of which you are the worthy President. Among the aforesaid defendants is Atty. PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, a person who is advanced in age, extremely ill, and possibly near death."

Adding that "freedom should be attained at any price and that humanity cannot live peacefully as long as there is not peace based on reason, justice, equality, and fraternity" and recalling the famous saying of the great Mexican reformer BENITO JUAREZ that "among nations as well as among individuals, respect for the rights of others is peace", it concludes by appealing to President

5-RW

60 FEB 8 1957

105-11898
NOT RECORDED
138 FEB 8 1957

2.

Eisenhower requesting "with the most profound respect the release of Atty. PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS and all political defendants, men and women, who are in the penitentiary."

z1

Estudian Operar A Albizu Campos

Por Julio Rivera

Pedro Albizu Campos, quien sigue recluso en el Hospital Presbiteriano, está padeciendo de "una condición prostática" que hizo necesario que le sometiera a un examen por un especialista. Así lo reveló ayer el doctor Eduardo Montilla, quien agregó que el especialista recomendó una operación para eliminar ese padecimiento.

La idea de la operación, sin embargo, está todavía bajo estudio y no será hasta la semana que viene que se tome una decisión final. El especialista que hizo el examen, a petición del doctor Montilla, fue el doctor Luis Sanjurjo.

Dijo el doctor Montilla que esta semana volvió a ver a Albizu luego de un viaje de dos meses que había hecho el doctor fuera de Puerto Rico. Dijo que encontró al paciente

(Continúa en la Pág. 18. Col. 1)

Estudian...

(Continuación de la Pág. 1)
en magníficas condiciones, en lo que se refiere a su estado general.

En cuanto a la condición prostática, se ha notado alguna mejoría desde que se le hizo el examen por el doctor Sanjurjo, y eso es lo que ha hecho que se espere unos días más antes de decidirse si se operará o no.

Albizu Campos, presidente del Partido Nacionalista de Puerto Rico, lleva varios meses recluso en el Presbiteriano por cuenta del Gobierno de Puerto Rico, después de sufrir un derrame cerebral.

El Mundo
San Juan, P.R.
June 22, 1957
Page 1, Col. 5

PEDRO ALBIZU
CAMPOS, IS-N
SJ 3-1
Bu 105-11898

TRANSLATION FROM THE SPANISH

EL MUNDO
San Juan, P.R.
June 22, 1957
Page 1, Col. 5

~~BRANCA~~

[Handwritten signature]

OPERATION ON ALBIZU CAMPOS STUDIED

By Julio Rivera

PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, who is still confined to the Presbyterian Hospital, is suffering from a prostate gland condition which made it necessary for him to be given an examination by a specialist. This was revealed yesterday by Doctor EDUARDO MONTALVO, who added that the specialist recommended an operation to eliminate this ailment.

The idea of the operation, nevertheless, is still being studied and a final decision will not be taken until next week. The specialist who made the examination upon the request of Doctor MONTILLA was Doctor LUIS SANJURJO.

Doctor MONTILLA said that he had seen ALBIZU again this week after a two months' trip he had taken outside Puerto Rico. He said that he found the patient in splendid condition in regard to his general state of health.

In regard to the condition of the prostate gland, some improvement has been noted since Doctor SANJURJO made the examination and this has caused a delay for several days more before it is decided whether or not to operate.

ALBIZU CAMPOS, president of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, has been confined in the Presbyterian Hospital for several months at the expense of the government of Puerto Rico since he suffered a cerebral hemorrhage.

Translated by: Zoë Lyon
6/25/57

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*Sp. per. instructed
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final decision
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file 5-8W

En Cable a Eisenhower

Grupo Dignatarios Chile Pide Libertad de Albizu

Por A. JIMENEZ LUGO

Siete senadores, otros tantos ex-ministros, cuatro presidentes sindicalistas, tres directores de periódicos y algunos jefes de partidos políticos de la República de Chile, así como un ex-presidente de la Delegación chilena a las Naciones Unidas, se han dirigido por cable al presidente Eisenhower demandando la inmediata excarcelación del doctor Pedro Albizu Campos, presidente del Partido Nacionalista Puertorriqueño.

Copia del cable enviado por los intelectuales chilenos al presidente Eisenhower fue también remitida al líder nacionalista puertorriqueño Ramón Medina Ramírez, quien la mostró a EL MUNDO.

El mensaje al Primer Ejecutivo norteamericano dice que "los que suscriben, amantes de la libertad y la democracia, y decididos adversarios de la barbarie y de la tiranía, con motivo de haber entrado en los 66 años de edad, y en la cárcel, el director del movimiento de liberación

de Puerto Rico, doctor Pedro Albizu Campos, respetuosamente solicitamos una completa amnistía para él y para todos los miembros de dicho movimiento, encarcelados desde hace más de seis años en las prisiones coloniales de la Isla y de los Estados Unidos."

Expresa también el cable enviado al presidente Eisenhower por los referidos líderes chilenos, que ellos esperan que la amnistía "sea extensiva a los perseguidos y exilados del movimiento de independencia de Puerto Rico debido a la lucha por la emancipación de su patria".

Finalmente dice el cable que "especialmente le encarecemos la excarcelación del doctor Pedro Albizu Campos, que se encuentra parálítico y sin habla, cuyo estado de salud bajo el régimen carcelario colonial a que está sometido, significa su muerte a muy breve plazo".

Firman el mensaje los señores Crotario Blest, presidente de la Confederación Unida de Trabajadores Chilenos; Juan Emilio Pacull, presidente del Circulo de Periodistas de Chile; Humberto Mewes, ex-contralor general de la República; doctor Salvador Allende, senador; Guillermo del Pedregal, ex-ministro de Hacienda Interior y Economía; Francisco Cuevas Mackena, ex-ministro de Minería; Clodomiro Almeyra, ex-ministro de Tierras; Humberto Martones, senador y ex-ministro de Obras Públicas; Federico Klein, jefe del Departamento Internacional del Partido Socialista de Chile y ex-embajador de su país en Guatemala; Mamerto Figueroa, presidente de Alianza Nacional de Trabajadores; Alejandro Serrani, líder del Partido Democrático, y Salomón Corvalán, secretario general del Partido Socialista y Diputado.

Otros de los firmantes del ca-

ble a Eisenhower son: Juan Gu-
terro Tricot, senador; Rudecindo
Ortega, ex-presidente de la De-
legación chilena a la ONU; Ar-
turo Matte, director del diario
"Ultima Hora"; Federico Godoy,
director de Editorial Prensa La-
tinoamericana; Enrique Rodrí-
guez, presidente del Partido De-
mocrático; Rafael Tarud, sena-
dor y ex-ministro de Hacienda;
Julio Stuardo, presidente de la
Confederación Universitaria,
Ignacio Palma, Diputado y ex-
ministro de Tierras.

El Mundo
San Juan, P.R.
10/10/57
Page 3, Col. 2

PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS
IS-N
SJ 3-1
Bu 105-11898

TRANSLATION FROM THE SPANISH

El Mundo
San Juan, Puerto Rico
October 10, 1957
Page 3, Column 2

GROUP OF CHILEAN DIGNATARIES REQUESTS FREEDOM OF
ALBIZU IN CABLE TO EISENHOWER
By A. Jimenez Lugo

Seven senators, several ex-ministers, four trade union presidents, three editors of newspapers, and several heads of political parties in the Republic of Chile, as well as an ex-president of the Chilean Delegation to the United Nations, sent a cable to President EISENHOWER demanding the immediate release from prison of Dr. PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, president of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico.

A copy of the cable sent by the Chilean intellectuals to President EISENHOWER was also sent to the Puerto Rican Nationalist leader RAMON MEDINA RAMIREZ, who showed it to "El Mundo."

The message to the North American Chief Executive says that "We the undersigned, lovers of liberty and democracy and decisive adversaries of barbarousness and tyranny, on the occasion of the 66th birthday in prison of the director of the movement of liberation of Puerto Rico, Dr. PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, respectfully request a complete amnesty for him and for all the members of the said movement who have been imprisoned for more than six years in the colonial prisons on the island and in the United States."

The cable sent to President EISENHOWER by the aforesaid Chilean leaders also states that they hope that the amnesty "will be extended to members of the movement of independence for Puerto Rico who are persecuted and exiled because of their struggle for the emancipation of their native land."

Translated by Zoe Lyon/bgd
10/15/57 EFB:CHV

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67 NOV 4 1957

TRANSLATION FROM THE SPANISH

EL IMPARCIAL
San Juan, P.R.
October 15, 1957
Page 17, Col. 1

MEMORANDUM TO THE GOVERNMENT

One year ago at the recurrence of the illness afflicting Doctor PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS we cordially remonstrated with the government to recognize the reasons advising the granting of a pardon to the Nationalist leader. We believed that this matter should not continue to be viewed in our official spheres from the limited viewpoint of our local ambience since Latin American attention has been drawn to this situation.

A cablegram recently sent from Santiago, de Chile to President Eisenhower asking for his services in regard to the plan recommended to this effect by "El Imparcial" confirms the correctness of our belief. The message is authorized by a group of outstanding personalities in Chilean life: legislators, editors of magazines, chiefs of political parties, labor leaders, leaders of university organizations, and the former president of the Chilean delegation to the United Nations.

We again point out the fact that the health of Mr. ALBIZU is more precarious every day. It is easy to see from the authoritative reports that the days of this distinguished compatriot are numbered and we believe that this elementary consideration of humanity should prevail over and above other circumstances that are no longer valid.

Let us not forget that PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS has been placed by the public opinion of nations that are our sister nations on a pedestal that is proper for a great continental figure. We insist that his death in the penitentiary could mean a perceptible discredit to Puerto Rico in the eyes of our America.

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10/21/57

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EL IMPARCIAL

Martes, 15 de octubre, de 1957.

Teléfono 22340



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"Vosotros conoceréis la verdad y la verdad os hará libres". — San Juan, C. S. V. 32.

MEMORANDUM AL GOBIERNO

Hace un año, al recrudecerse la enfermedad que aqueja al doctor Pedro Albizu Campos, hubimos de reconvenir cordialmente al Gobierno para que reconociese las razones que aconsejan la concesión del indulto al caudillo nacionalista. Estimábamos que este asunto no debía seguir siendo mirado en nuestras esferas oficiales desde el limitado punto de vista de nuestro ambiente local, ya que sobre esta situación está puesta la atención hispanoamericana.

Un cablegrama recién enviado desde Santiago de Chile al presidente Eisenhower, reclamando sus buenos oficios hacia el propósito recomendado a este efecto por EL IMPARCIAL, confirma lo correcto de nuestra apreciación. El mensaje está autorizado por un grupo de personalidades de mayor valía en la vida chilena: legisladores, directores de periódicos, jefes de partidos políticos, dirigentes obreros, líderes de organismos universitarios, y el anterior presidente de la delegación chilena a las Naciones Unidas.

Volvemos a señalar la realidad de que la salud del señor Albizu es cada día más precaria. De los informes facultativos, es fácil desprender que los días de este distinguido compatriota están ya contados; y entendemos que, por encima de otras circunstancias que ya no tienen vigencia, debe prevalecer esa elemental consideración de humanidad.

No olvidemos que Pedro Albizu Campos ha sido colocado, por la opinión pública de las naciones que son nuestras hermanas, sobre el pedestal que compete a una gran figura continental. Insistimos en que su muerte en presidio podría significar, a los ojos de nuestra América, un palpable descrédito para Puerto Rico.

El Imparcial
San Juan, P.R.
10/15/57
Page 17, Col. 1

PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS
IS-N
SJ 3-1
Bu 105-11898

Lastly, the cable reads, "We especially recommend the release from prison of Dr. PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, who is paralytic and unable to speak and whose state of health under the colonial prison regime to which he is subjected means his death within a very short period of time."

The message is signed by: Messrs. CROTARIO BLEST, president of the United Confederation of Chilean Workers; JUAN EMILIO PACULL, president of the Press Club of Chile; HUMBERTO MEWES, ex-comptroller general of the Republic; Dr. SALVADOR ALLENDE, senator; GUILLERMO DEL PEDREGAL, ex-minister of the Treasury and Economy; FRANCISCO CUEVAS MACKENA, ex-minister of Mining; CLODOMIRO ALMEYRA, ex-minister of Lands; HUMBERTO MARTONES, senator and ex-minister of Public Works; FEDERICO KLEIN, chief of the International Department of the Socialist Party of Chile and ex-ambassador from his country to Guatemala; MAMERTO FIGUEROA, president of the National Alliance of Workers; ALEJANDRO SERRANI, leader of the Democratic Party, and SALOMON CORVALAN, secretary general of the Socialist Party and Deputy.

Other signers of the cable to Eisenhower are: LUIS QUINTERO TRICOT, senator; RUDERCINDO ORTEGA, ex-president of the Chilean Delegation to the UN; ARTURO MATTE, editor of the "Ultima Hora"; FEDERICO GODOY, editor of the Latin American Editorial Press; ENRIQUE RODRIGUEZ, president of the Democratic Party; RAFAEL TARUD, senator and ex-minister of the Treasury; JULIO STUARDO, president of the University Confederation, and IGNACIO PALMA, deputy and ex-minister of Lands.

Ha Mejorado Bastante

Hoy Hace un Año Albizu Está Recluído en el Presbiteriano

Por F. Cancel Hernández

El líder del Partido Nacionalista, Pedro Albizu Campos, cumple hoy un año de estar recluído en el hospital Presbiteriano de Santurce. Y según informó ayer el Departamento de Justicia, continuará allí hasta que su médico de cabecera dictamine que puede volver de nuevo a la Penitenciaría Estatal, sin peligro de que se vuelva a afectar su salud.

En total se han invertido \$18,877.60 por concepto de hospital, médicos y enfermeras a lo largo del tratamiento.

Ayer el doctor Eduardo Montilla, quien ha atendido al señor Albizu Campos desde su ingreso en el Presbiteriano, dijo que "Albizu está mejor que nunca". Añadió que ha comenzado a caminar y que dice algunas palabras.

El líder nacionalista sufrió un derrame cerebral alrededor del 19 de marzo de 1956 mientras se hallaba recluído en el Presidio. Tres días después fue enviado en estado grave al Presbiteriano donde permaneció algún tiempo.

Al mejorar fue devuelto a la Penitenciaría. Exactamente el 7 de octubre de 1956, Albizu se abstuvo de ingerir alimentos, lo que le debilitó considerablemente.

Luego de una conferencia entre la División de Corrección y el Departamento de Justicia, Albizu fue ingresado el 9 de noviembre de ese año en el Presbiteriano, contratándose los servicios del doctor Montilla para que lo atendiera. Diez días después el líder nacionalista volvió a comer.

En relación con la parálisis que sufrió en parte de su cuerpo, Albizu ha recuperado muy poco, en opinión del doctor Montilla.

COOPERADOR

Informó además el médico que Albizu se ha mostrado muy cooperador al tratamiento de fisioterapia y ya camina algunos pasos con ayuda de las enfermeras y un objeto diseñado especialmente para personas con la misma dificultad que él.

Reafirmó el doctor Montilla que Albizu ha tenido una mejoría considerable aunque su condición física no volverá a ser como antes.

El paciente, según se informa, está siguiendo los tratamientos recomendados por el doctor Montilla. Anteriormente se mantuvo reacio.

Aunque Albizu no habla muy claro, entiende perfectamente lo que se le dice y conoce a las personas que tratan con él.

Finalmente el doctor Montilla dijo:

"No creo recomendable por ahora darlo de alta. Está cooperando mucho en los tratamientos y esto es un factor muy importante en un paciente que padece lo que él. Creo que Albizu está mejor que nunca de salud, considerando su enfermedad".

Ayer nos comunicamos con el Subsecretario de Justicia, licenciado Francisco Espinosa, quien dijo que "hasta tanto se justifique el traslado de Albizu a la Penitenciaría, no se hará. El médico que lo trata es la única persona que puede decidir esto".

Albizu Campos tiene cumplidos ya 66 años.

El Mundo
San Juan, P.R.
11/9/57
Page 34, Col. 3

PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS
IS-N
SJ 3-1
Bu 105-11898

TRANSLATION FROM THE SPANISH

EL MUNDO
San Juan, P.R.
November 9, 1957
Page 34, Col. 3

ALBIZU HAS BEEN CONFINED TO PRES-
BYTERIAN HOSPITAL A YEAR TODAY;
HAS IMPROVED CONSIDERABLY

By F. Cancel Hernandez

The leader of the Nationalist Party, PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, has been confined in the Presbyterian Hospital the Santurce one year to-day. And according to the report of the Justice Department yesterday, he will stay there until his head doctor decides that he can again return to the Commonwealth Penitentiary without the danger of having his health affected again.

A total of \$18,877.60 has been spent for hospital, doctors, and nurses in the course of the treatment.

Yesterday Doctor EDUARDO MONTILLA, who has attended Mr. ALBIZU CAMPOS since he was confined to the Presbyterian Hospital, said that "ALBIZU is better than ever." He added that he has begun to walk and that he says a few words.

The Nationalist leader suffered a cerebral hemorrhage on March 19, 1956 while he was confined to the Penitentiary. Three days afterwards he was sent in a serious condition to the Presbyterian Hospital where he remained for some time.

When he improved he was returned to the Penitentiary. Exactly on October 7, 1956 ALBIZU abstained from ingesting food, which weakened him considerably.

Translated by: Zoë Lyon
11/18/57

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After a conference between the Division of Correction and the Department of Justice ALBIZU was sent to the Presbyterian Hospital on November 9 of this year and the services of Doctor MONTILLA were hired to take care of him. Ten days afterwards the Nationalist leader began to eat again.

In connection with the paralysis which ALBIZU suffered in part of his body, he has recovered very little in the opinion of Doctor MONTILLA.

CO-OPERATIVE

The doctor reported in addition that ALBIZU has shown himself to be very co-operative with the physiotherapy treatment and is already taking a few steps with the help of the nurses and an object designed especially for persons who have the same difficulty he does.

Doctor MONTILLA reaffirmed that ALBIZU had improved considerably, although his physical condition will never be as it was before.

According to report, the patient is following the treatment recommended by Doctor MONTILLA. Formerly he remained obstinate.

Although ALBIZU does not speak very clearly, he understands perfectly what is said to him and he knows the persons who have contact with him.

Lastly Doctor MONTILLA said, "I do not believe it advisable to release him now. He is co-operating a great deal in the treatments and this is a very important factor in a patient who suffers from what he does. I believe that ALBIZU's health is better than ever considering his illness."

Yesterday we got in touch with the Undersecretary of Justice, Attorney FRANCISCO ESPINOSA, who said "ALBIZU will not be taken to the penitentiary until it is justified. The doctor who is treating him is the only person who can decide that."

ALBIZU CAMPOS is 66 years old.

DIPUTADOS ECUATORIANOS:

Prometen Luchar Por Independencia De P.R.

SAN JUAN, 1.º de Benjamin de la Industrial Algodonera, en
Sonora, 1.º de Mayo por la L. de Santurce.

presentado por el doctor Gilberto Concepción de Gracia, Presidente del PRR, quien hizo en su discurso alusión a "el héroe de la independencia del Ecuador, Francisco Javier Eugenio de Santa Cruz, mejor conocido como Espinosa Yépez", dijo el grito aquel patriota, "al amparo de la Cruz sed libre", hizo historia de su gestión liberatoria y luego le dijo al género independentista: "No os acordéis, que las cosas fundamentales y primordiales se hacen a fuerza silenciosa".

El doctor Juan Yepoz, eminente jurista guatemalteco y jefe del movimiento ARNE (Acción Revolucionaria Nacionalista Guatemalteca) compareció el viernes a las 7:00 de la noche ante la Junta Central del Partido Independiente de la Puertorriqueña reunida en pleno en sus oficinas del edi-

zación de las Naciones Unidas", comentó después.

Más adelante, el orador citó la idea evangélica de Cristo, "Conoceréis la Verdad y la Verdad os libertará", expresando entonces que "en el espíritu" de la misma no se iba de Puerto Rico "mientras no estreche la cabeza de Pedro Albizu Campos contra mi pecho".

Interrogado por este redactor si las ideas por él expresadas eran las de sus colegas también, contestó: "Fundamentalmente y en términos generales sí. Yo fui comisionado para hablar a nombre

de ellos'. ¿Presentaría nuevamente la resolución sobre la Independencia de Puerto Rico? "Por supuesto que sí", fué su respuesta.

Luego de una semana en Puerto Rico, ¿qué opinión tiene del Partido Libre Asociado?, le preguntamos. "Puerto Rico tiene una autonomía limitada. No ha llegado

aún a su independencia, la que aprobó el Ecuador y por la cual yo hago votos", contestó.
Finalmente Luna Yépez mani-



JORGE LUNA YEPEZ
Habla a Independentistas

festó, contestando otra pregunta nuestra, que se propone hacer que la Cámara de Diputados del Ecuador invite oficialmente a los legisladores de Puerto Rico a reciprocarse la visita hecha por ellos.

Luna Yépez terminó su discurso prendiendo en la solapa de Con-

Prometen Luchar Por Independencia De P. R.

(Viene de la Pág. 2)

Puerto Rico, la cual besó el diputado ecuatoriano.

La actriz Mona Martí recitó el poema Sola, de Yumet Méndez, y luego el joven Jaime Luciano y otros seis estudiantes entregaron a Luna Yépez "una carta abierta a la juventud ecuatoriana", a nombre de la Asociación Independentista Universitaria.

Concepción de Gracia presentó luego al doctor Eugenio Vera, quien renunció la ciudadanía americana en el 1917 cuando fué extendida a la Isla; a don Modesto Gotay, viejo líder de la causa; a Ramón Medina Ramírez, líder nacionalista; al licenciado Amelio Ríos Méndez, quien le regaló una bandera de Lares; y al licenciado Juan Mari Bras. El acto terminó entonando La Borinquenia.

En el Caribe Hilton los diputados ecuatorianos ofrecieron un coctel a los de Puerto Rico. Finalmente, por la noche, se les ofreció un agasajo en el Consulado Ecuatoriano. Durante el día habían sido también agasajados por el Secretario del Trabajo, Fernando Sierra Berdecia, y el día anterior por el Alcalde de Ponce, Carlos Cintrón.

ECUATORI ANOS LLORAN EN VISITA ALBIZU CAMPOS

El Imparcial
San Juan, P.R.
12/23/57
Page 1&2

POLITICAL TRENDS
IN PUERTO RICO
SJ 80-106
Bu 109-12-48

PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS
IS-N
SJ 3-1
Bu 105-11898

Diputados Ecuador Lucharán Por Independencia De P. R.

SAN JUAN. (Por Benjamín Santana, Redactor de EL IMPARCIAL, Edición de P. R.) — Profundamente conmovidos al hallarse frente al caudillo nacionalista Pedro Albizu Campos, en quien reconocen a "un hombre de América", los diputados ecuatorianos Leonardo Cornejo, Jorge Luna Yépez y Guillermo Baquerizo lloraron impresionantemente cuando Albizu Campos, también llorando y convertido en una ruina humana, los besó en la frente y en las manos. Baquerizo sufrió una conmoción emocional tan fuerte que tuvo que recluirse en cama.

La visita, tan deseada por los legisladores ecuatorianos, se produjo el viernes a las 5 de la tarde, en medio de una insólita reserva y de infinidad de maniobras que realizaron las autoridades para burlar a los fotógrafos y a los periodistas. Antes de la visita, los diputados ecuatorianos tuvieron que jurar ante las autoridades que no informarían absolutamente nada de la visita a Albizu, mientras estuvieran en la Isla.

Fueron tan conmovedoras las escenas que se produjeron, en un ambiente de "profunda unción", que el diputado Baquerizo, por la conmoción emocional, no pudo asistir a una reunión que luego celebraba con la Junta de Directores del Partido Independentista Puertorriqueño. Por otro lado, el diputado Julio Barea sufrió un ataque cardíaco; pero, ya el domingo había mejorado tanto que se esperaba pudiera salir al mediodía con sus compañeros, de regreso al Ecuador.

A las 5 de la tarde del viernes, los diputados ecuatorianos pasaban a la habitación de Albizu Campos, en el Presbiteriano. Después de identificarse ante el caudillo nacionalista, las primeras palabras fueron pronunciadas por el Dr. Cornejo, quien visiblemente emocionado, dijo: "Venimos a visitarle, los diputados del Ecuador, porque usted es un hombre de América..."

El Dr. Cornejo no pudo seguir hablando, pues tanto él como sus tres compañeros de Cámara y el propio Albizu estallaron en llanto, produciéndose un momento de indescriptible emoción. Casi enseguida Albizu besó la frente de cada uno de sus visitantes ecuatorianos, y finalmente la mano de

Baquerizo, quien en ese momento sufrió la "conmoción emocional" ya mencionada.

Antes de que se consumara la visita a Albizu, los diputados ecuatorianos habían asistido a una serie de actividades organizadas en su honor, contándose entre ellas un almuerzo que les ofreció el Secretario del Trabajo, Fernando Sierra Berdecía, y el Subsecretario de Estado, Arturo Morales Carrión. Fué después de esta actividad que se preparó la visita al caudillo nacionalista; pero, para que se pudiera realizar, las autoridades competentes obligaron a los diputados ecuatorianos a prestar un juramento, comprometiéndose a no hacer ninguna revelación en Puerto Rico, de la visita a Albizu.

Ya obtenido el precitado juramento de los diputados ecuatorianos, las autoridades puertorriqueñas hicieron los preparativos de forma que burlaron a los fotógrafos y a los periodistas. Sin embargo, todo se supo.

Cumplimentada la visita a Albizu, el Dr. Cornejo regresó a los agasajos que se les tributaban en el Hilton, y cuyo esplendor no fué suficiente para borrar de su mente y de su espíritu la emoción que le produjo la visita a Albizu. Baquerizo tuvo que retirarse y recluirse en cama, hasta reponerse de la "conmoción emocional" que sufrió.

Luna Yépez, por otro lado, se dirigió hacia las oficinas del PIP, en Santurce, donde dijo que no se iría de Puerto Rico sin estrechar contra su pecho la cabeza de Albizu Campos, e hizo otras importantes declaraciones que aparecen en otro sitio de esta misma edición. Sin embargo, ya el diputado Luna Yépez había visto a Albizu; pero estaba impedido de revelarlo por razón del juramento que se le había obligado a prestar.

Por otra parte, hasta el momento en que los directores del PIP se hallaban reunidos con el diputado Luna Yépez, en la noche del viernes, el Dr. Gilberto Concepción de Gracia no había recibido contestación alguna del Secretario de Justicia, Lic. Juan B. Fernández Badillo, acerca de la petición que le había hecho para que se permitiera a los diputados ecuatorianos visitar a Albizu Campos. Tampoco sabía, hasta ayer domingo, que la visita de los ecuatorianos a Albizu se había realizado.

Translation from Spanish

EL IMPARCIAL

San Juan, Puerto Rico

December 23, 1957

Page 1, (red headline)

Page 2, Columns 1,2,3,4

Page 63, Column 1

FAB/E

ECUADORIANS WEEP DURING VISIT TO ALBIZU CAMPOS

ECUADORIAN DEPUTIES WILL STRUGGLE
FOR INDEPENDENCE FOR PUERTO RICO

SAN JUAN - (By BENJAMIN SANTANA, Reporter, El Imparcial, Puerto Rico Edition) - Profoundly affected upon finding themselves in the presence of Nationalist leader PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, whom they recognize as "a man of America," the Ecuadorian Deputies ~~LEONARDO CORNEJO~~, ~~JORGE LUNA TEPEZ~~, and ~~GUILLERMO BAQUERIZO~~, wept unashamedly when ALBIZU CAMPOS, who was also weeping, and who has become a human ruin, kissed their foreheads and their hands. ~~BAQUERIZO~~ was so profoundly affected that it was necessary for him to take to his bed.

The greatly desired visit of the Ecuadorian Deputies took place on Friday at five o'clock in the afternoon, in the midst of unusual reserve and innumerable maneuvers on the part of the authorities to foil photographers and newspapermen. Before the visit, the Ecuadorian Deputies had to swear before the authorities that they would not furnish any information at all about their visit to ALBIZU while they were on the Island.

The scene which transpired were so moving and took place in an atmosphere of such "profound unction," that Deputy BAQUERIZO became so affected emotionally that he was unable to attend a meeting which was to take place later in the evening with the Board of Directors of the Independence Party of Puerto Rico. On the other hand, Deputy JULIO BAREA experienced a heart attack; however, by Sunday he had improved to the point where he would be able to leave at noon with his friends on his return trip to Ecuador.

At five o'clock on Friday afternoon, the Ecuadorian Deputies entered the room of ALBIZU CAMPOS in the Presbyterian (Hospital). After identifying themselves to the Nationalist leader, the first words spoken were by Dr. CORNEJO, who stated: "We, the Deputies from Ecuador, have come

Translation
GEHolst
1/9/58

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NOT RECORDED
191 JAN 22 1958

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57 JAN 24 1958

118-98

to visit you, because you are a man of America..." Dr. CORNEJO was unable to continue speaking, as both he and his three companions from the Chamber (of Deputies), and ALBIZU himself, broke into tears, as they experienced a moment of undescribable emotion. Almost immediately, ALBIZU kissed the forehead of each of his Ecuadorian visitors, and finally the hand of BAQUERIZO, who as already stated, became profoundly affected.

Prior to the visit to ALBIZU, the Ecuadorian Deputies had attended a series of activities in their honor, among them a dinner by the Secretary of Labor, FERNANDO SIERRA BERDECIA, and the Assistant Secretary of State, ARTURO MORALES CARRION. It was after this activity that the visit to ALBIZU was prepared; but in order to effect it, the Ecuadorian Deputies were obliged to make an oath promising they would make no revelation in Puerto Rico of their visit to ALBIZU.

Once the above-mentioned oath was received from the Ecuadorian Deputies, the Puerto Rican authorities took all steps to foil the photographers and the reporters. In spite of this everything became known.

After the visit to ALBIZU was consummated, Dr. CORNEJO returned to the party in his honor at the Hilton; however, its splendor was insufficient to erase from his mind and his spirit the emotion he felt during the visit to ALBIZU. BAQUERIZO was obliged to retire to his bed until he recovered from the emotional shock.

LUNA YEPEZ, on the other hand, went to the offices of the PIP, in Santurce, where he stated he would not leave Puerto Rico without embracing ALBIZU CAMPOS, and also made other important statements which are set out in another place in this same edition. In spite of this, Deputy LUNA YEPEZ had already seen ALBIZU; however, he was prevented from revealing this fact because of the oath he had been forced to give.

Also, up to the time when the PIP directors were with Deputy LUNA YEPEZ, on Friday night, Dr. GILBERTO CONCEPCION DE GRACIA had as yet received no reply from Attorney JUAN F. FERNANDEZ BADILLO, Secretary of Justice, about his request for permission for the Ecuadorian Deputies to visit ALBIZU. Neither was it known until yesterday, Sunday, that the visit of the Ecuadorians to ALBIZU had already been carried out.

- - - - -

ECUADORIAN DEPUTIES PROMISE TO STRUGGLE FOR
THE INDEPENDENCE OF PUERTO RICO

SAN JUAN - (By BENJAMIN SANTANA) - To struggle for the independence of Puerto Rico, "which was approved by Ecuador," will be the

motto of the Deputies from that country who visited the Island last week, according to information received from one of them, Dr. JORGE LUNA YEPEZ, who, speaking in the name of the group, stated that he would not leave this country without embracing PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, top leader of Puerto Rican Nationalism. LUNA was the author of the resolution for the independence of Puerto Rico which was approved by the Chamber of Deputies of Ecuador.

Dr. LUNA YEPEZ, eminent Ecuadorian jurist and head of the ARNE movement (Acción Revolucionaria Nacionalista Ecuatoriana - National Revolutionary Action Party of Ecuador) met with a joint session of the Board of Directors of the PARTIDO INDEPENDENTISTA PUERTORRIQUEÑO - PIP (Independence Party of Puerto Rico) in its office in the Industrial Algodonera Building in Santurce.

Introduced by Dr. GILBERTO CONCEPCION DE GRACIA, PIP President, (who referred to the hero of Ecuadorian independence, FRANCISCO JAVIER EUGENIO DE SANTA CRUZ, better known as ESPEJO), LUNA YEPEZ quoted the battle cry of that great patriot, "Be free, with the aid of the Cross," and gave an account of his liberating epic, and then said to the independentist group: "Do not worry, great fundamental acts are unpremeditated."

"We speak a common language, of Homeland, of Liberty, and of Sovereignty," he added, after pointing out that many times it will be other than the workers who will accomplish the ideals. "If we do not begin by establishing Nationality, neither humanity, nor the United Nations will be served," he added later.

Subsequently, the orator cited the Gospel of Christ, "Know the truth, and the Truth shall make you Free," going on to say that "in this spirit," he would not leave Puerto Rico, until such time as "he had embraced ALBIZU CAMPOS."

Questioned by this reporter as to whether his colleagues agreed with him, he replied, "Fundamentally and in general terms, yes. I was authorized to speak for them." He was asked if he would again introduce the resolution in favor of independence for Puerto Rico. "Of course," was his reply.

After a week in Puerto Rico, "what opinion do you have of the Puerto Rican Commonwealth?" we asked him. "Puerto Rico has a limited autonomy. It has not yet attained its Independence, such as was approved by Ecuador, and of which I approve," he replied.

LUNA YEPEZ closed by stating that he proposed to have the Chamber of Deputies of Ecuador officially invite Puerto Rican legislators to visit them.

The actress MONA MARTI then recited the poem SOLA of YUMET MENDEZ, and thereafter JAIME LUCIANO and six other students handed LUNA YEPEZ "an open letter to Ecuadorian youth," in the name of the ASOCIACION INDEPENDENTISTA UNIVERSITARIA (University Independentist Association).

CONCEPCION DE GRACIA then presented Dr. EUGENIO VERA, who renounced American citizenship in 1917, such citizenship was extended to the Island; Don. MODESTO GOTAY, one-time leader of the cause; RAMON MEDINA RAMIREZ, Nationalist leader; Attorney AMELIO RIOS MENDEZ, who presented him with a flag of Lares; and Attorney JUAN MARI BRAS. The meeting ended with the rendering of LA BORINQUENA.

The Ecuadorian Deputies then had a cocktail party for the Puerto Rican Legislators at the Caribe Hilton. Finally, that night, they were honored at the Ecuadorian Consulate. During the day they had also been honored by Secretary of Labor FERNANDO SIERRA BERDECIA, and the day before, by the Mayor of Ponce, CARLOS CINTRON.

Translation from Spanish

EL IMPARCIAL
San Juan, Puerto Rico
December 25, 1957
Page 20, Column 1

Picture of
Author

COMMENTING ON THE NEWS

By PEDRO A. VAZQUEZ

(EL IMPARCIAL allows the author of this column full liberty of expression, without this meaning that it supports the ideas and opinions here printed.)

DID THE SHOT BACKFIRE?

In the political sense, this is a great Christmas for the "Puerto Rican Commonwealth." Involuntarily, BRISTO RAMOS ANTONELLI, Speaker of the House of Representatives, has deserved the approval of the Homeland...

The visit which, through his initiative, has just been made to Puerto Rico by distinguished Ecuadorian legislators, has had excellent results for the Independentists and for the Statehood Party members, and disastrous results for the Commonwealth advocates; who attempt to force us to swallow, as a permanent measure, a political solution which even a blind man can see is a purely transitory matter....

The visit had its culminating, touching and painful moment on Friday afternoon, when several of the Ecuadorian Deputies succeeded in reaching the bedside of the top leader of Puerto Rican Nationalism in the Presbyterian Hospital.

It was very lucky for the regime of the Puerto Rican Commonwealth that the pressure of public opinion forced, or induced, the Government to transfer Dr. ALBIZU CAMPOS to a room in this excellent hospital, thus freeing him from a cell, and from the indifference and fearful influence of a Penitentiary, where he was held as a common prisoner, and not as a "political prisoner"....

Translation
GHEHolt
1/9/58

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DATED 1-15-58
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What would the reaction of the Ecuadorians be, if instead of finding ALBIZU in a modern hospital, surrounded by all the attention and treatment which science can furnish, they had found him on a miserable cot in the Penitentiary.

Because it has been known for a long time what the opinion about Dr. ALBIZU is in Ecuador and in all the rest of the Hispanic nations.

"We are from the Republic of Ecuador, and we have come to greet you, because you are a man of America and you are entitled to the highest consideration from democratic Deputies from a democratic country."

And a Man of America he is... We cannot cover up the sky with our hands! ... Those of us who are not in agreement either with his ideals, or his tactics, do not hesitate to admit this fact; but in addition, we have never hesitated to clamor insistently that ALBIZU CAMPOS be afforded the same treatment and consideration due a politician of his caliber.

ALBIZU CAMPOS' guardians and jailors can now see the reason for keeping him in the Hospital, in view of the political scope of this type of incarceration, and also because hospitalization is called for by the prescribed medical treatment. LEONARDO CORNEJO, Ecuadorian Deputy and Doctor of Medicine, arrived at this conclusion after conversation with Dr. MONTILLA, Albizu's doctor, to whom CORNEJO stated: "Dr. MONTILLA, Albizu is in good hands."

We stated that the visit of the Ecuadorians is politically disastrous for the Puerto Rican Commonwealth. This is so, because now Ecuador will take it upon it self to tell the other sister nations that here in Puerto Rico, we have excellent labor laws; an unimprovable electoral law; a dynamic system of public schools, generally supplied with both public and private funds; a people consecrated to the idea of excelling, even in the midst of its native poverty; but, that the political formula implanted in Puerto Rico is purely transitory, and the doors are wide open for the only dignified solutions: independence or statehood...

This visit of the Ecuadorian Deputies brings to mind, through association of ideas, the following old saws:

He went to get wool, and returned shorn.
The shot backfired. There is no one blinder than he who will not see.
The maid talked back.

Respecto de don Pedro Albizu Campos, líder del movimiento nacionalista puertorriqueño, los ecuatorianos pudieron enterarse bien de la historia del hombre y darse cuenta de que donde mejor puede estar actualmente, es en el hospital, donde se le atiende con verdadero esmero... Esta disposición de atención hacia Albizu Campos en su enfermedad, va en crédito del Gobierno de Muñoz Marín.

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San Juan, P. R. — Viernes 27 de Diciembre de 1957.

El Mundo
San Juan, P.R.
12/27/57
Page 6, Col. 6

PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS
IS-N
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EL MUNDO, San Juan, Puerto Rico

December 27, 1957

Page 6, Column 6

Excerpt from Column entitled, "En Torno a la Fortaleza," by E. Combas Guerra.

6

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10/10/10

Salud de Albizu Es Satisfactoria

Por Antonio Miranda

El doctor Eduardo Montilla, médico de cabecera del doctor Pedro Albizu Campos en el Hospital Presbiteriano, desmintió los rumores que circularon en la Capital de que el líder nacionalista se "encontraba grave y le quedaban pocas horas de vida".

Dijo el doctor Montilla que las condiciones de Albizu Campos siguen siendo satisfactorias y que no ha habido cambio alguno. Durante la tarde y la noche del jueves en San Juan circularon rumores de que el líder nacionalista estaba muy grave y le quedaban pocas horas de vida.

En la Redacción de este diario se recibió una llamada el jueves por la noche. Una persona aparentemente emocionada pedía que le informáramos si era verdad que don Pedro Albizu Campos había muerto.

El doctor Montilla, al desmentir los rumores, señaló que era posible que alguna persona que hubiera visitado a Albizu Campos durante el

día del jueves hubiera echado a correr la nueva.

En el mes de noviembre se cumplió un año de haberse recluso a don Pedro Albizu Campos en el Hospital Presbiteriano en Santurce. Recientemente fue visitado allí por la delegación de legisladores Ecuatorianos que estuvo de visita en la Isla.

El Mundo
San Juan, P.R.
1/25/58
Page 26, Col. 7-8

PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS
IS-N
SJ 3-1
Bu 105-11898

TRANSLATION FROM THE SPANISH

EL MUNDO
San Juan, P.R.
January 25, 1958
Page 26; Cols. 7,8

ALBIZU'S HEALTH IS SATISFACTORY

By Antonio Miranda

Doctor EDUARDO MONTILLA, head doctor of Doctor PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS in the Presbyterian Hospital, denied rumors that were circulating in the capital that the Nationalist leader "was in a serious condition and that he had but a few hours left to live."

Doctor MONTILLA said that the condition of ALBIZU CAMPOS is still satisfactory and that there had not been any change. Rumors were circulating on Thursday afternoon and evening in San Juan that the Nationalist leader was in a very serious condition and that he had only a few hours to live.

A call was received in the editorial office of this newspaper on Thursday night. A person who was apparently upset asked to be informed if it was true that Don PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS had died.

In denying the rumors Doctor MONTILLA pointed out that it was possible that someone who had visited ALBIZU CAMPOS on Thursday had started the news.

In the month of November it had been one year since Don PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS was confined to the Presbyterian Hospital in Santurce. He was recently visited there by the delegation of Ecuadorian legislators which was visiting the island.

Translated by: Zoë Lyon
2/4/58

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FEB 17 1958

Date 2/18/60

To

☒ Director

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☐ SAC

Title Rodriguez Albino Campos

☐ ASAC

☐ Supv.

☐ Agent

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☐ CC

☐ Steno

☐ Clerk

ACTION DESIRED

☐ Acknowledge
☐ Assign.....Reassign.....
☐ Bring file
☐ Call me
☐ Correct
☐ Deadline.....
☐ Deadline passed
☐ Delinquent
☐ Discontinue
☐ Expedite
☐ File
☐ For information
☐ Initial & return
☐ Leads need attention
☐ Return with explanation or notation as to action taken.

☐ Open Case
☐ Prepare lead cards
☐ Prepare tickler
☐ Recharge serials
☐ Return assignment card
☐ Return file
☐ Return serials
☐ Search and return
☐ See me
☐ Send Serials.....
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* Records

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2/18/60

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Sub Central

TRANSLATION FROM THE SPANISH

EL MUNDO
San Juan, Puerto Rico
February 15, 1960
Page 14, Col. 4

FROM THE DOMINICAN CONGRESS

CALLS RESOLUTION ON ALBIZU CAMPOS'
CASE "A SARCASM"

Commenting on the resolution of the Dominican Congress, condemning the imprisonment of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, the writer, JUAN ANTONIO CORRETJER, stressed that this resolution of TRUJILLO's Congress "is a sarcasm and a mockery," and that "TRUJILLO's dictatorship has been a curse to the struggle for the independence of Puerto Rico."

CORRETJER's statements were as follows:

"The resolution of TRUJILLO's Congress, demanding ALBIZU CAMPOS' release, is a sarcasm and a mockery. In order to be taken seriously, the prisons in the Dominican Republic would have to be emptied out first and those who died thirty years ago must be resurrected.

"TRUJILLO's dictatorship has been a curse to the struggle for the independence of Puerto Rico. He has given the political slanderers and forgers an excuse to frighten certain popular sectors about independence, by making them foresee a similar dictatorship in independent Puerto Rico. It is known, however, that there will always be a Puerto Rican who is willing to die, with the first attempt of a dictator.

"It has not escaped me - and I have had the good luck of having it proven by experiences - that every Latin American dictator is forced to lean, in order to survive, on imperialism and international reaction. In such a dictatorial environment, there is no possibility whatsoever that the sane elements of the people who endure the dictatorship can even express themselves in favor of the independence of Puerto Rico.

cc: ①- Bureau
1- 100- (JUAN ANTONIO CORRETJER)
1- 3-1 (ALBIZU CAMPOS)

Translated by: E. Lafont
2/18/60

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In the first place, they are too busy fighting for their own independence and in the second place, they will not let them say or do anything serious.

"This has been proven exhaustively in the recent historical events in America. Let us take Venezuela's and Cuba's case. When Venezuela had a liberal regime under the presidency of ROMULO GALLEGOS, a work manifest was drawn up there in favor of the independence of Puerto Rico. And in the Pan-American Conference of Bogota, the Venezuelan delegation, presided by ROMULO BETANCOURT, introduced a resolution in favor of Puerto Rico's independence. When there was a constitutional regime in Cuba, with GRAU SAN MARTIN as President, the Cuban Parliamentary Committee Pro-Independence of Puerto Rico was organized with Pelayo Cuervo as president, through my own negotiations.

"BATISTA dissolved the Parliament and killed Pelayo Cuervo. PEREZ JIMENEZ forbade any mention of Puerto Rico's independence in Venezuelan newspapers, radio or television.

"Once PEREZ JIMENEZ and BATISTA, in Venezuela as well as Cuba, were defeated, the passion of their people for the independence of Puerto Rico has been revived. I gave a series of lectures on the Puerto Rican situation at the School of Public Law of the University of Havana, where I was invited by its dean. This was in September. In November, I gave them at the School of Humanities of the Central University of Venezuela. A new awareness favoring the independence of Puerto Rico is being born in America.

"I can assure that TRUJILLO's mockery can not implant any disorientation in the ranks of those who struggle for Puerto Rico's independence.

"The Antillean revolution will, at the same time, wipe out the forces of imperialism, dictatorship and reaction from our countries."

TRANSLATION FROM THE SPANISH

EL MUNDO
San Juan, Puerto Rico
February 13, 1960
Page 1, Col. 3
Page 12, Col. 6

US DENIES VIOLATING RIGHTS IN ALBIZU
CAMPOS' CASE

-Rejects Charges Made by Santo Domingo -
By Rutherford Poats

Washington, February 12 - The Department of State rejected today an accusation made by the Dominican Republican Congress to the effect that the United States is violating individual rights in the case of the Nationalist leader, PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, imprisoned in Puerto Rico.

The Dominican charge was interpreted here as part of a publicity campaign aimed at turning public opinion away from the criticism which is made of the Government of the Dominican Republic to the United States and the majority of the Latin American countries.

On Thursday, the Dominican Republic Congress - made up of members of the Dominican Party of Dictator RAFAEL L. TRUJILLO - in a short session and without one dissenting vote, approved a resolution by which it is stated that the United States must be tried by the Organization of American States (OAS), if ALBIZU CAMPOS is not released.

The OAS is making arrangements to request the Inter-American Committee of Peace to investigate a similar charge against the Dominican Republic. The Government of the United States has supported the OAS decision.

LINCOLN WHITE, a spokesman for the Department of State, said that ALBIZU CAMPOS was imprisoned in 1950 after an armed attack on the residence of the Governor of Puerto Rico.

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Translated by: E. Lafont
2/16/60

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"He was found guilty of violations of the subversive activities laws, of several attempts to commit murder, violation of the laws of possession of explosives and possession of weapons and failure to register weapons," WHITE said.

ALBIZU CAMPOS was pardoned in 1953 from the subversive activities charge, when the law was suspended.

Then, WHITE added: "ALBIZU CAMPOS is mentally and physically ill at the moment and he is receiving treatment in a hospital outside of prison.

"There is no basis for the charges of violation of individual rights because of the fact that he is kept under custody after the judicial processes were carried out and the verdict of guilty was rendered."

The Department of State refused to enter into a second public debate with Dominican officials about the presumed attempts of American Protestant missionaries to preach among the Dominican Catholics.

WHITE confirmed that the American Ambassador, JOSEPH S. FARLAND, received a personal letter in the autumn of 1958 from the Bishop of San Juan de la Managua, Dominican Republic, Monsignor THOMAS REILLY, on this topic and that he sent his personal answer to the Bishop. He added that FARLAND's letter was of a private nature and that it will not be made public, since it is a matter of correspondence between friends. (The existence of the letter was revealed on Wednesday by the Dominican Secretary (without portfolio), MANUEL DE MOYA, in a press conference. DE MOYA did not inform how he found out about this personal letter from a Catholic Bishop to the Ambassador of the United States).

In the letter in question, according to Dominican officials, the Catholic Bishop protested because of the "arrogant and offensive propaganda of these titled Protestant groups."

In circles outside the Department of State, it is believed that the resolution of TRUJILLO's Congress is a simple smoke curtain which will not have the desired effect. It is believed that there is a noticeable difference

between Justice as exerdised in the Dominican Republic
than the one exercised in any other truly free country.

Tolson ☒
 Parsons ☒
 Mohr ☒
 Belmont ☒
 Callahan ☒
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 Tele. Room ☐
 Ingram ☐
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UPI-103

(CUBA)

MIAMI--HAVANA RADIO QUOTED PREMIER CASTRO TODAY AS THREATENING
 TO CANCEL THE CURRENT "TRACTORS-FOR-PRISONERS" NEGOTIATIONS
 "IF THE U.S. PERSISTS IN PRESENTING IT AS AN 'EXCHANGE.'"

THE BROADCAST HEARD HERE SAID CASTRO TOLD THE CUBAN PRENSA LATINA
 NEWS AGENCY THAT THE UNITED STATES WAS SEEKING TO MISREPRESENT THE
 CUBAN GOVERNMENT POSITION "WITH RESPECT TO THE INDEMNIFICATION FOR
 DAMAGES CAUSED TO CUBA" BY THE UNSUCCESSFUL PIGS' BAY INVASION.

CASTRO WAS QUOTED AS SAYING THAT THE UNITED STATES SEEMED TO BE
 "STALLING...SPEAKING OF CIVIC-MINDEDNESS AND INVOKING HUMANE MOTIVES..."

HE SAID THE U.S. GOVERNMENT WAS MAKING "UNWORTHY PROPAGANDA" OUT OF
 THE NEGOTIATIONS AND ACCUSED WASHINGTON OF "CYNICISM" IN ORDERING THE
 BAY OF PIGS INVASION WHILE AT THE SAME TIME DENYING PARTICIPATION IN ITS
 PLANNING.

CASTRO SAID HE WISHED TO "ENERGETICALLY PROTEST" THE "UNWORTHY
 ATTITUDE" OF THE U.S. GOVERNMENT IN THE CURRENT NEGOTIATIONS.

HE SAID IF PRESIDENT KENNEDY WISHED AN "EXCHANGE" OF PRISONERS, AS
 THE U.S. ATTITUDE INDICATED, "MY GOVERNMENT IS DISPOSED TO EXCHANGE
 THE INVADERS FOR POLITICAL PRISONERS." THESE LATTER, HE SAID, INCLUDED
 "U.S. CITIZENS, PUERTO RICANS, GUATEMALANS, NICARAGUANS AND ANTI-
 FASCIST SPANIARDS, HEADED BY THE PRISONER DON (PEDRO) ALBIZU
 CAMPOS AND FRANCISCO (THE HOOK) MOLINA."

ALBIQU CAMPOS, A PUERTO RICAN NATIONALIST, IS IMPRISONED IN PUERTO
 RICO. MOLINA FACES UP TO 20 YEARS IMPRISONMENT FOLLOWING HIS
 CONVICTION BY A NEW YORK CITY COURT OF SECOND DEGREE MURDER IN
 THE SLAYING OF A NINE-YEAR-OLD VENEZUELAN GIRL DURING A CAFE BRAWL
 WHILE CASTRO WAS VISITING THE UNITED NATIONS.

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 191 MAY 26 1961
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105-99200

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FD-4 (Rev. 10-13-58)

Date 2/24/60

To

☒ Director

BU FILE # 105-11898

Att.

☐ SAC

Title

☐ ASAC

PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS

☐ Supv.

IS-N

☐ Agent

☐ SE

☐ CC

☐ Steno

☐ Clerk

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| <input type="checkbox"/> Return with explanation or notation as to action taken. | |

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W. J. ...
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Office San Juan

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Pedro Albizu Campos

70th Birthday Spurs

Struggle for Freedom

By JESUS COLON

DR. PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS is the undisputed leader of Puerto Rican nationalism. He was sentenced to several terms (one for 80 years) in federal prisons, both here and in Puerto Rico, for the "crime" of demanding independence for Puerto Rico.

Today, old, sick and paralyzed, Albizu Campos is still kept in prison at the Presbyterian Hospital in San Juan, Puerto Rico, with two soldiers on guard 24 hours a day at the door of his room.

★
EARL PARKER HANSON, in his latest book on Puerto Rico, has stated that anybody can visit Albizu Campos, but this is not true. Nobody, with the exception of one person (until recently it was his sister, who died a few months ago), is allowed to see him. I can tell you, for I have just come back from Puerto Rico.

No press credentials, no wire-pulling by old friends, nobody, aside from one closely related person, is allowed to see him.

This was not the case when Albizu Campos came from his Atlanta penitentiary term and we visited him at Columbia Hospital in N. Y.

Who is this Puerto Rican that American imperialism has condemned to practically life imprisonment? Who is this man whose voice has been a clarion call for freedom? What kind of a movement did Albizu Campos lead that stirred the Puerto Ricans, especially the youth, to actions in which death itself was no deterrent?

PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS

was born in 1891 at Ponce, Puerto Rico. He was graduated from Harvard in 1917 with a brilliant record and a law degree. Albizu Campos took courses in chemical engineering, literature, philosophy and military science. Harvard named him to represent the university at a European congress, right after World War I for which Albizu had volunteered and was discharged as a first lieutenant.

In July, 1922, Albizu Campos married Laura Meneses, who today as Dona Laura Meneses de Albizu Campos, is serving as one of Cuba's alternate delegates to the UN.

From 1927 to 1928, Albizu Campos went on a patriotic pilgrimage through 11 countries of Latin America, speaking for the independence of Puerto Rico. On

his return he joined the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico and was elected its president in 1930.

This Nationalist Party cited the historical fact that Puerto Ricans had a government of their own at the time of the invasion by the U.S. in 1898, and that therefore the only "law" by which the U.S. was holding Puerto Rico was the law of force.

★
FROM ITS foundation the Nationalist Party was persecuted.

This persecution by the Puerto Rican Internal Security Police, U.S. FBI agents, is nowadays directed not only against Puerto Rican nationalists but also against Puerto Rican Communists, militant liberals and



ALBIZU CAMPOS

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
 The Washington Daily News _____
 The Evening Star _____
 New York Herald Tribune _____
 New York Journal-American _____
 New York Mirror _____
 New York Daily News _____
 New York Post _____
 The New York Times _____
 The Worker _____
 The New Leader _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 Date 9-10-61

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others who dare to think beyond the rationalizations for neo-colonialism that are the ideological basis for Munoz Marin's political formula of neither-here-nor-there, popularly known as the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

On Oct. 24, 1935, four Nationalists were killed and another injured, near the University of Puerto Rico. Dozens of students and instructors of the University were suspended for Nationalist ideas.

On Feb. 23, 1936, following the killing of American Col. E. Francis Riggs, the two young Nationalists accused of the deed were taken into police headquarters and riddled with bullets.

On Palm Sunday, 1937, in the city of Ponce, the authorities cancelled the permit at the last moment for a Nationalist parade, but the parade was held nevertheless. Fifteen Nationalists and one bystander were killed. One policeman was also killed, probably by the cross-fire of the police themselves. Fifty-five spectators were wounded.

These and many other instances of persecutions and massacres culminated on the shootings on March 1, 1954, by four Nationalists in the U.S. Congress, who thought by this act to focus world attention on the plight of Puerto Rico.

The Nationalist Party may have made mistakes, but it can never be said that the Nationalist Party and its leader, Albizu Campos, sold out for personal benefit or political advantage.

★

LAST MARCH the Latin American Conference for Nation-

al Sovereignty, Economic Emancipation and Peace, at Mexico City, decided:

(1) To promote a campaign of solidarity with the Puerto Rican people for their national independence.

(2) To repudiate the colonial government missions of Puerto Rico in Latin America.

(3) To declare Sept. 12, the 70th birthday of Pedro Albizu Campos, as a demonstration day all over the Americas for the independence of Puerto Rico and the freedom of its Nationalist leader as well as all other political prisoners.

(4) To promote a campaign of continental proportions demanding the Latin American governments endorse a resolution for Puerto Rican independence at the United Nations.

During the week of Sept. 10, the Puerto Rican organizations and supporters of Puerto Rican independence will conduct a program of activities to commemo-

rate Albizu Campos' 70th birthday as well as the all-America campaign for the independence of Puerto Rico and the liberation of all political prisoners besides Albizu Campos.

And all day Sept. 12 there will be an honor guard in front of the Presbyterian Hospital at San Juan, Puerto Rico, where Dr. Campos is being held now. The honor guard will consist of 22 persons with the flags of 20 Latin American nations, the Puerto Rican flag and the flag of the Lares rebellion which broke out on Sept. 23, 1868, in Puerto Rico.

On Sept. 17, a gathering of the pro-independence forces will be held in front of the Nationalist Party offices at Cruz and Sol street in San Juan, Puerto Rico. And at 1 p.m. on that day, Albizu Campos' birthday will be celebrated in N. Y. with a cultural and civic mass meeting at Hunts Point Palace, 953 Southern Boulevard, Bronx.

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~~REC-32~~

PUBLIC MEETING
 in honor of the
 70th birthday of
DR. PEDRO ALBIZU
CAMPOS

Imprisoned and paralyzed Pres. of
 the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico.
 To call for:

- Release of Dr. Campos
- Release of 40 other Puerto Rican political prisoners
- Independence of Puerto Rico

SPEAKERS: Carleton Beals,
 Dave Dellinger, Conrad J.
 Lynn, Esq., Ruth Reynolds.

Thurs., Sept. 14 8:15 p.m.
JUDSON MEMORIAL CHURCH
 55 Washington Sq. S.
 Admission Free

Barclay
I. Carter

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 The Washington Daily News _____
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 The New Leader _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 Date 9/11/61
 "National Guardian"
 page 7

REC-32

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Court Hearing On Albizu Snarled By Technicalities

By EDDIE LOPEZ

A Superior Court hearing became snarled in a mesh of technicalities yesterday as a continental lawyer made a new attempt to free Nationalist leader Pedro Albizu Campos through a habeas corpus.

A jam-packed audience in a small San Juan courtroom watched Conrad Lynn battle with a squad of five Commonwealth district attorneys over the legality of Albizu's imprisonment.

But the bout ended in a draw and Judge Rafael Ydrach Yordan gave both sides ten days to present their sides of the argument on the main preliminary points.

The chief issue was whether Albizu was guilty of actions which were given as reason for revoking his pardon in 1956.

Lynn argued that no specific charges were made in revoking the pardon. The conditions allegedly violated were that the Nationalist leader would do nothing aimed at overthrowing the government by violent and undemocratic means.

In his "return," a legal document giving reasons for imprisonment, Penitentiary Warden Gerardo Delgado made only generalized reference to violations of the pardon conditions.

Lynn maintained that it was up

to the granter of the pardon—the executive power—to give specific reasons for the revocation.

But the district attorneys countered that it was up to Albizu to file a "traverse" proving that he did not violate the conditions imposed.

After some argument Judge Ydrach ruled that according to precedent the traverse had to be filed.

Lynn then filed one stating that Albizu had not violated the pardon. The attorneys protested that this was not sufficient and the judge sustained them.

But after a recess Ydrach cancelled this last ruling and gave both sides 10 days to file memorandums on the sufficiency of the return and the traverse.

Ydrach had earlier overruled an objection by the district attorneys to the effect that Ruth Reynolds, whom Lynn is representing, has no authority to intervene in behalf of Albizu.

The old Nationalist leader, who turned 71 last week, has been under custody since 1956 at Presbyterian Hospital, where he is under medical treatment for paralysis.

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P.R. States Glasses Not Denied Albizu

Justice Secretary Hiram Cancio strongly denied yesterday that the Commonwealth government is withholding eyeglasses from Pedro Albizu Campos.

Three lawyers, all actively pro-Independence, announced this week after a visit with Albizu that the government is denying the Nationalist leader eyeglasses so as to prevent him from reading.

Cancio said that the government has provided Albizu with eyeglasses but that when the lawyers visited him, Albizu's son-in-law, Luis O'Neill, had taken them away, "apparently to be fixed."

Albizu, mentally ill, is now confined in the Presbyterian Hospital in Santurce, under sentence for attempted murder.

Cancio reported that Albizu used his eyeglasses only to look at photos and not to read.

"Albizu Campos has received the best possible treatment during his entire confinement," Cancio said.

Asked if Nationalist charges that the Puerto Rico and U.S. government have attempted to kill Albizu, Cancio answered:

"The only thing I have to say is that the Puerto Rican people know how Albizu has been treated."

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The Wall Street Journal _____

Date 9/29/61

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Albizu Writ Is Dropped By Lawyers

By A. W. MALDONADO

Three pro-Independence lawyers announced yesterday that they have dropped plans to file a writ of habeas corpus for the release of Pedro Albizu Campos.

In a statement signed by the three lawyers—Juan Mari Bras, Lorenzo Piñeiro and Carlos Carrera Benitez—they declared that Albizu has indicated his desire not to have them file the writ.

The lawyers visited the Nationalist leader last week. After the visit they said that Albizu had agreed to have them draw up a habeas corpus writ for his consideration.

Filing of such a writ is a necessary first step in freeing a prisoner.

The lawyers did not say yesterday why Albizu changed his mind. Albizu is now under psychiatric care at the Presbyterian Hospital.

In their statement, the lawyers said they had found Albizu to "possess full consciousness." They said that Albizu had answered their questions with "monosyllables."

Last Sunday, their statement continued, Albizu's son-in-law, Luis O'Neill, Nationalist Party coordinator, made his customary visit to Albizu. O'Neill later told the lawyers, according to the statement, that Albizu no longer wanted them to file the writ.

The lawyers stressed that they had been proceeding with the writ up to the time O'Neill notified them. They said they had arranged a meeting with Justice Secretary Hiram Cancio this week to seek permission to visit Albizu again.

At this second meeting they had planned to read the writ to Albizu for his final approval.

Albizu is unable to talk clearly. Justice Department spokesmen have said that it is not clear whether Albizu possesses reasoning power.

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Albizu Campos Wins Hearing On Plea for Prison Release

A writ of *habeas corpus* has been issued by the supreme court of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, ordering a hearing in the superior court in San Juan in the case of Dr. Pedro Albizu Campos, leader of the Puerto Rican Nationalist Party, who has been imprisoned since 1954 without a trial as a result of a summary revocation of a previous pardon granted him in 1953 by governor Luis Munoz Marin. The petition was filed by Ruth M. Reynolds acting as next friend of the prisoner.

At no time was there a hearing or trial before a court to determine whether Albizu Campos had violated the conditions of the pardon. Moreover, it is contended that certain provisions of the pardon itself, which reserved to the governor the right of revocation, are unconstitutional according to the constitutions of both the United States and Puerto Rico. Two previous petitions for writ of *habeas corpus* were denied solely on technical grounds.

Dr. Albizu Campos had been sentenced in 1951 to a term of

more than 80 years in prison. He emerged from prison after his pardon with his body mutilated by burns and open sores. Two strokes have left him mute and completely paralyzed on the right side. In November, 1956, he was transferred from the commonwealth penitentiary to the Presbyterian Hospital in Santurce and has been kept virtually incommunicado. His wife and daughter, Peruvians by birth, have been forbidden visas by the U.S. government to enter Puerto Rico.

Attorney Conrad J. Lynn filed the petition with the supreme court of Puerto Rico on Sept. 18 and it was granted on Sept. 21. At the hearing in the superior court in San Juan on Sept. 26, the judge ordered both parties to file briefs by Oct. 10 on the question of the government's obligation to specify the reasons for canceling the pardon.

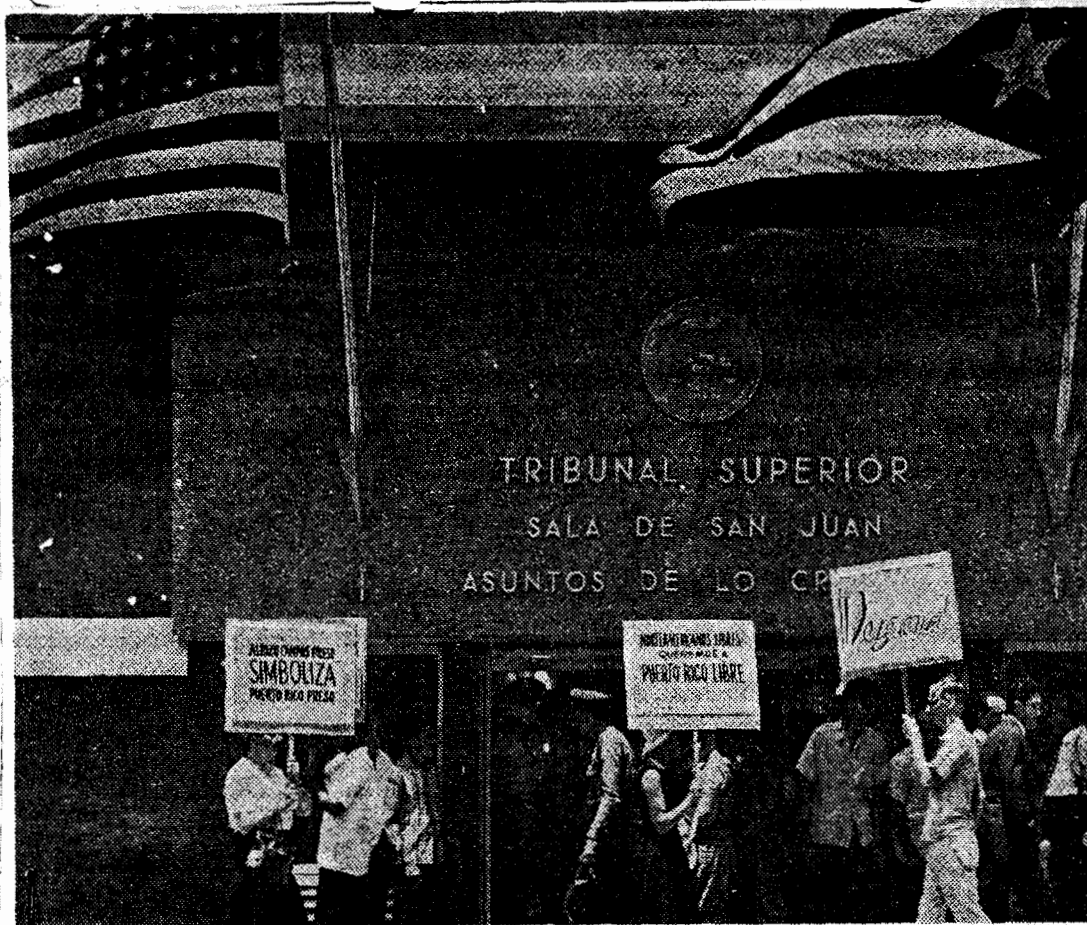
Funds to defray legal costs are being raised by Americans for Puerto Rico's Independence, a politically non-affiliated group of American citizens devoted to the cause of Puerto Rican independence.

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 The Worker _____
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 The National Observer _____
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 Page 4

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STAR Photo by Marvin W. Schwartz
PICKETS PARADE BEFORE SUPERIOR COURT IN SANTURCE
 ... they are scheduled to continue throughout the week

Four Picket Superior Court, Protest Albizu Writ Delay

Four pickets paraded in front of the Criminal Division of San Juan Superior Court yesterday, protesting what they term an unjust delay in habeas corpus proceedings aimed at freeing nationalist leader Pedro Albizu Campos.

Ruth Reynolds, a long-time friend of Albizu, directed the three women and one man who paced with placards past the glass-doored court building. She said the pickets are all members of a group called "Americans for Puerto Rican Independence," from the New York area.

Pickets carried signs reading "Albizu Campos a prisoner—symbol of Puerto Rico a prisoner," "Slame," "A turtle's justice: nine months for five hours work," and similar slogans.

Miss Reynolds said the demon-

stration was staged to dramatize her claim that a nine-month-old request for transcripts of the trial which turned down Albizu's habeas corpus bid for freedom had still not been prepared.

She estimated typing of the transcript was a matter of five hours' work for a secretary. She also stated that the transcript is needed to carry Albizu's habeas corpus case to the local Supreme Court.

More Demonstrations Due
 The plump, middle-aged Miss Reynolds said the pickets will parade at the entrance to Vega Alta correctional institute for women today then return to Rio Piedras and picket the penitentiary on Wednesday. Other nationalist leaders are jailed in those institutions.

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The San Juan Star

Washington Post and Times Herald _____

Washington Daily News _____

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National Observer _____

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Friends Visit Ailing Albizu, Promise High Court Appeal

By MARGOT PREECE

The habeas corpus case to free ailing nationalist leader Pedro Albizu Campos will go to the U. S. Supreme Court if necessary, friends of Albizu said Saturday.

After a 55-minute visit in the guarded Presbyterian Hospital room where Albizu has been confined for the past six years, his personal lawyer Carlos Carrera Benitez and friend Ruth Reynolds of New York said Albizu had agreed to this action.

Miss Reynolds' habeas corpus case to free Albizu was turned down by the San Juan Superior Court last year, but was later appealed to the local Supreme Court.

'Dilatory' Tactics

Carrera complained bitterly of dilatory tactics by the Superior Court which has not yet made a transcript of last year's court hearing in which the writ of habeas corpus was denied. The Supreme Court is awaiting the record before considering the case.

Carrera said that three different Superior Court judges had ordered the immediate transcription of the proceedings—in September last (See ALBIZU, Page 24)



FRIENDS OF ALBIZU CAMPOS VISIT HIM AT PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL

... Carlos Carrera Benitez, Ruth Reynolds said they may go to the Supreme Court

The San Juan Star
 The Washington Post and
 Times Herald

ALBIZU CAMPOS

(Continued From Page 3)
 year, on Feb. 19 and again on Aug. 15—but that to the best of his knowledge, no action had been taken.

He said that the delay was extremely unusual in cases of habeas corpus—action to determine whether a person is illegally detained—which are usually heard immediately.

Questioned by newsmen after their lengthy conversation with Al-

bizu, both Carrera and Miss Reynolds said that Albizu was alert and in good health, although he continues to be paralyzed on the right side.

Spoke 'Fluently'

According to Miss Reynolds, he spoke to her fluently in English and Spanish—but only a few words at a time.

She brought him a picture of his

wife Laura, who has not been permitted to see him for many years. Miss Reynolds said that he appeared very happy to have the picture, looked at it intently, turned it over to read his wife's message on the back and then looked at it again.

The conversation, when not dwelling on the legal struggle, centered on talk of his family—his wife, his son and two daughters and his grandchildren, she said.

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Pickers Seek Albizu's Release

Nationalist Party leader Pedro Albizu Campos was 72 years old yesterday and 20 of his followers commemorated the event by parading before the main gate of the University of Puerto Rico, carrying placards demanding his release from prison.

Sponsored by the United Patriotic Action Organization yesterday morning's demonstration was the first part of a two-phase program which was to conclude with speeches by U.P.A. officials in the Rio Piedras plaza last night.

U.P.A. Youth Secretary Jose Marciano, spokesman for the university gate pickets, said that the demonstration was also called to honor other nationalist leaders now in island penal institutions.

Marciano said that the U.P.A. backs independence for Puerto Rico, but that it rejects both local elections, and any form of plebiscite on island political status.

"Colonialist Elections"

"We reject colonialist elections," Marciano stated, "and a plebiscite, which would be merely a means of annexation." Marciano added that U.P.A. adherents are asked

to express their beliefs by refusing to vote.

He said the object of what he termed the "vote strike" is to compel the U.S. government to "recognize Puerto Rican independence".

Asked the reason the U.P.A. considers local elections to be "colonialist" in nature, Marciano replied his organization believes they are held under the domination of North American military authorities. Marciano refused, however, to specify just how the U.P.A. thinks such "military domination" is carried out.

Marciano stated that he was unable to say when the U.P.A. youth was organized, or how many members it presently has.

The San Juan Star

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 The National Observer _____
 Date 9/13/63

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BOY VISITS NATIONALIST LEADER DAILY

Albizu's Grandson Here

By TOMAS STELLA

Confined Nationalist leader Pedro Albizu Campos is unable to carry on a conversation, although he can still utter a few words, ~~Pedrito~~ ^{the leader's 16-year-old grandson}, said in an interview yesterday. ~~B. APPENDIX 1948~~ ^{Pedrito} said he came to Puerto Rico from Peru last Wednesday "so I could meet my grandfather. I saw him once when I was four years old, but I was too young to remember."

"Grandfather was very moved when the nurse told him who I was," said Perito, "and he seemed overjoyed to see me." He added that Albizu is unable to walk and must be moved around in a wheelchair.

Constant Surveillance

Albizu, who is now 76, has been committed at Presbyterian Hospital since he suffered a stroke in 1956. He is under constant surveillance by detectives, and none but his lawyers and close relatives are allowed inside his room. Albizu was originally jailed in connection with the 1954 outbreak of Nationalist violence.

Pedrito, who is a high school senior in his native Peru, said he had to receive special permission from the Justice Department in order to visit his grandfather. "I am thoroughly searched every time I go into the hospital," Pedrito said, "and the nurse is always in the room when I am talking to grandfather." He added that

he thought the nurse is probably a detective also.

Ideas

"My political ideas are the same as grandfather's," said the 16-year-old in a soft but determined voice, adding that "I feel a tremendous respect and admiration for him."

"I go to the hospital to see him every day," Pedrito said, "although sometimes he asks me to leave before the hour is over, because he is very tired."

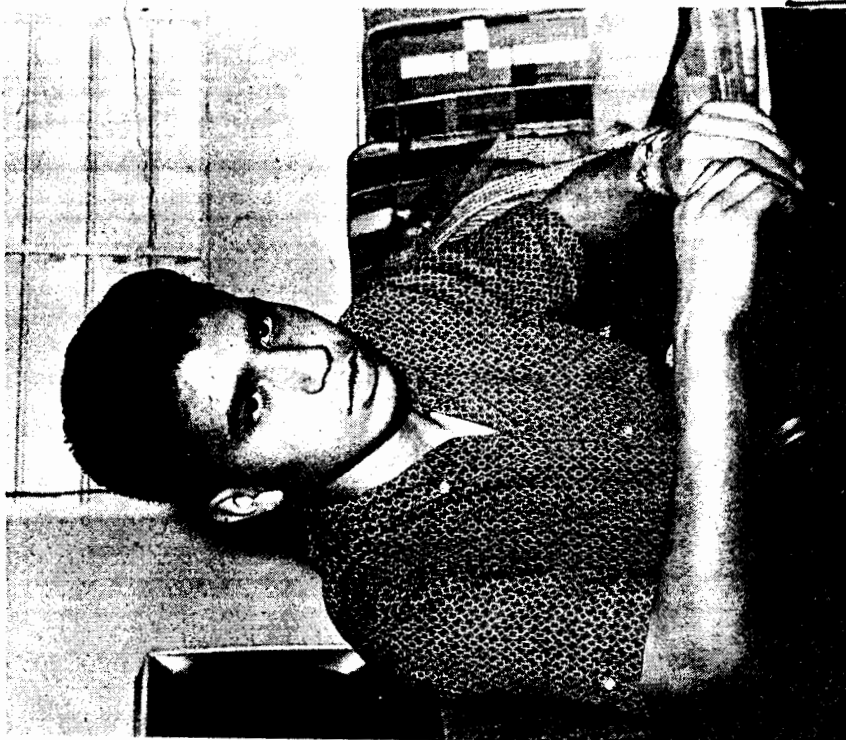
Asked how Albizu spends his days at the hospital, the grandson says, "He sleeps a great deal and sometimes he watches television. He does not read, and as far as I know, he is not allowed to receive newspapers."

Pedrito added that Albizu is taken for a stroll in his wheelchair every morning. "He is not allowed outside the hall adjoining his bedroom, however, and the detectives never leave his side."

Special Diet

Albizu is on a special diet, consisting mainly of liquids, his grandson said. On Sundays, however, friends are allowed to send him some of his favorite dishes.

Juanita Ojeda, a veteran in the fight for Puerto Rican independence, is one of the friends who sends "don Pedro" special delicacies. "I understand he is very fond of fried chicken," Mrs. Ojeda said in an interview yesterday, "and I send him some nearly every Sunday."



STAR Photo
PEDRITO ALBIZU ARRIVED HERE FROM PERU
He visited grandfather in Presbyterian Hospital

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The San Juan Star

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PROTEST PICKETS



ON BEHALF OF ALBIZU—New York attorneys Ruth Reynolds, left, and Ruth Miller yesterday picketed in front of the Supreme Court building, background, in protest over the court's lack of action in the case of imprisoned nationalist leader Pedro Albizu Campos. Placards proclaimed that a habeas corpus writ to free Albizu had been before the court far beyond the normal limit. Albizu is ill in Presbyterian Hospital under guard. (STAR Photo by Marvin W. Schwartz)

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 The National Observer _____
 People's World _____

Date 8/21/64

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UPI-172

(CAMPOS)

WASHINGTON--LAWYERS MOVED TODAY TO FREE PUERTO RICAN NATIONALIST LEADER PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS FROM PRISON NEARLY 14 YEARS TO THE DAY AFTER HIS FOLLOWERS TRIED TO ASSASSINATE FORMER PRESIDENT HARRY S TRUMAN.

AN APPLICATION FOR A WRIT OF MANDAMUS WAS FILED WITH THE SUPREME COURT SEEKING AN ORDER TO FORCE THE PUERTO RICAN SUPREME COURT TO ACT ON A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS INTRODUCED EARLIER THIS YEAR.

THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS SEEKING ALBIZU CAMPOS' RELEASE ALLEGED THAT HIS ARREST IN 1954, ON ORDERS OF THE GOVERNOR OF PUERTO RICO, WAS UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

NOW AILING, THE 73-YEAR-OLD NATIONALIST HAS BEEN JAILED IN PUERTO RICO SINCE MARCH, 1954, WHEN FIVE U.S. CONGRESSMEN WERE SHOT BY PUERTO RICAN NATIONALISTS FROM NEW YORK.

ALBIZU CAMPOS WAS LINKED WITH THE EARLIER NOV. 1, 1950, ATTEMPT ON TRUMAN'S LIFE THROUGH A LETTER FOUND ON ONE OF TWO NATIONALISTS WHO PULLED A SURPRISE ATTACK ON BLAIR HOUSE. IT DIRECTED THE ALBIZU CAMPOS TO "TAKE CHARGE" BUT DID NOT SPECIFY WHAT ACTIONS WERE TO BE CARRIED OUT.

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

TRUMAN PLOTTER FREED IN SAN JUAN

Albizu, 73, Pardoned—Led
Assassination Attempt in '50

SAN JUAN, P. R., Nov. 15 (AP)—Gov. Luis Muñoz Marín today pardoned Pedro Albizu Campos, ailing Nationalist party leader whose followers once shot up the United States House of Representatives and tried to assassinate President Harry S. Truman.

The pardon was delivered this afternoon to two policemen guarding the room in Presbyterian Hospital where Albizu has lain helpless since he suffered a stroke in 1956.

Friends crowded the room for their first look at Albizu in 10 years. Instead of the fiery politician whose once-powerful party was responsible for Puerto Rico's only armed revolt against the United States, they found a white-haired old man of 73 propped up in bed, smiling broadly.

Albizu has been unable to walk or talk since his stroke, but hears and understands what is said.

He was sentenced to 54 years in jail in 1950 after the abortive revolt of that year. A coordinated attempt was made to assassinate Mr. Truman in Washington.

First Pardon Revoked

Governor Muñoz Marín pardoned Albizu in September, 1953, but revoked the pardon six months later after the shooting in the House of Representatives. Five Congressmen were injured, and Albizu hailed the crime as "an act of sublime heroism."

A civil rights group contended the revocation was illegal and that Albizu was being held a political prisoner. The supreme court of Puerto Rico upheld the

revocation last week. However, Governor Muñoz Marín said:

"I consider that his liberty no longer constitutes a risk to public peace and security."

A lawyer said Albizu would remain in the hospital while efforts were made to reach his wife, Laura Meneses de Albizu Campos, a member of the Cuban delegation to the United Nations. Albizu's three children live in Cuba.

Albizu, a graduate of Harvard Law School, is still president of the Nationalist party, although it has dwindled to a handful of members. The party is legal.

The pardon said Albizu "can work for Puerto Rican independence by constitutional and democratic means if that is his desire."

About 100 Nationalists are imprisoned here and in the United States, mostly as a result of the uprisings in 1950.

Described as Paranoic

Ten years ago, a prison psychiatrist described Albizu as a paranoic. The physician asserted that Albizu was suffering from chronic delirium about "electronic attacks" aimed at him by his enemies.

Albizu had been in and out of Puerto Rican prisons for several years before his last arrest in 1954. He was born in Puerto Rico as the natural but recognized son of a wealthy Spanish Basque nationalist and a Negro mother. Small in stature with busy hair, a mustache once jet black and eyes that blazed, he had been taught to be proud of his Basque ancestry.

In World War I, while a student at Harvard, Albizu was commissioned a lieutenant in the United States Army, but bitterly resented assignment to a Negro regiment.

A spell-binding orator, he was once described as being happiest when talking. In 1930, he became president of Puerto Rico's small but dangerous Nationalist party, which became the source of various bombings and assas-

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11-16-64

Albizu Campos Finally Freed In Puerto Rico

Pedro Albizu Campos, the ailing 73-year-old Puerto Rican nationalist leader who has been in prison since 1950, was pardoned Nov. 15 by Puerto Rican Governor Luis Munoz Marin.

Albizu was sentenced to 50 years imprisonment after a revolt broke out in Puerto Rico and after world attention was focused on an assassination attempt against President Truman on Nov. 1, 1950.

The Nationalist Party, which Albizu led, was the principal organization for Puerto Rican independence at the time. It issued a statement that the revolt was an action of self-defense against a Washington move to eliminate the Nationalist Party leaders.

After the revolt was crushed, an estimated 1,000 to 2,500 Puerto Ricans were arrested. Though most were released, many were given long jail terms. About 100 are still in prison in Puerto Rico and the U.S.

In Hospital

Albizu suffered a stroke in 1946, and has been hospitalized since then.

Albizu was pardoned in 1953 by Munoz Marin. But six months later the pardon was revoked, after Puerto Rican nationalists shot up the U.S. House of Representatives, injuring five congressmen.

A civil-right group contended at that time that the revocation was illegal and that Albizu was being held in fact as a political prisoner. The Puerto Rican Supreme Court upheld the revocation just recently. This was despite the fact that no effort was even made to show that Albizu was involved in the attack on Congress.

Today the Movimiento Pro-Independencia (MPI) is Puerto Rico's principal organization for independence.

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PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS

Figure in Attempt To Kill Truman Is Given Pardon

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico (AP) — Pedro Albizu Campos, Nationalist Party leader whose followers tried in 1950 to assassinate president Harry Truman and shot up the United States House of Representatives in 1954, has been pardoned.

"I consider that his liberty no longer constitutes a risk to the public safety and security," said Gov. Llois Munoz Marin issuing the pardon yesterday.

Albizu, now 73, has been in a hospital unable to walk or talk since a stroke in 1956.

He was sentenced to a 54-year jail term in 1950 after his Nationalist Party revolted unsuccessfully against the United States. Munoz Marin pardoned him in 1953 but revoked the pardon six months later in 1954, after Nationalists shot up the United States House of Representatives.

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Albizu Campos' Release Spurs Puerto Rican Freedom Fight

By JESUS COLON

DR. PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, leader of the Nationalist Movement in Puerto Rico, has been freed by order of the outgoing governor of Puerto Rico, Luis Munoz Marin. Dr. Albizu Campos' lawyer, Carlos Carrera Benitez, and Dr. Sergio Irizarri attended to the last-minute details for bringing Albizu Campos out of the prison room of the Presbyterian Hospital, where Dr. Campos had been confined during the last few years under a 24-hour guard of U.S. Army soldiers and the island police.

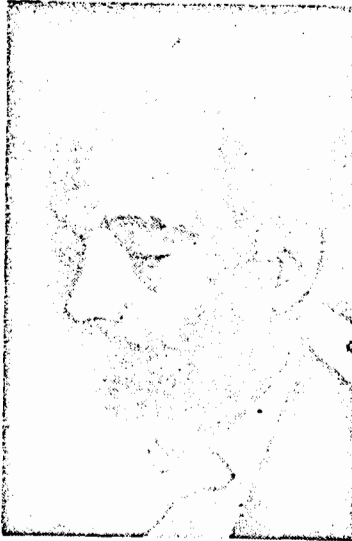
A campaign to free Dr. Pedro Albizu Campos was conducted all over the world by the national liberation and progressive movements, especially in the Socialist countries. At the Conference of Non-Aligned Nations, recently held in Cairo, to which the Movement for Puerto Rico Independence was officially invited, a resolution for the independence of Puerto Rico and the freedom of its leader, Dr. Albizu Campos, was unanimously approved.

The probability of a favorable ruling on the pending appeal before the U.S. Supreme Court against the unfavorable decision on Dr. Campos' freedom by the highest court in Puerto Rico may also have influenced Munoz Marin's act of pardon.

In a statement issued to Prensa Latina, Juan Mari Bras, general secretary of the MPI (Movement for Puerto Rican Independence), declared:

"The pardon of Albizu Campos is a concession of imperialism to the patriotic movement organized in Puerto Rico; but it is too late to correct the injustice committed against the Nationalist leader."

"Albizu Campos, when imprisoned, was in full health of mind and body; he is being released almost dead—mute, paralyzed and suffering from a kidney infection that may be-



ALBIZU CAMPOS

come critical at any moment, according to the doctors.

"It is no coincidence that Albizu Campos' pardon comes at the time when the UN Committee on Decolonization is considering placing the case of Puerto Rico on its forthcoming working agenda. Let us celebrate this victory of our nation over colonialism."

Albizu Campos was born in the city of Ponce, Puerto Rico, on September 12, 1891. During World War I he enlisted in the U.S. Army in the belief that in this "war to end all wars" which was to "establish democracy all over the world," Puerto Rico would win democracy and independence. After the war, he entered Harvard Law School where he distinguished himself. He worked his way through law school doing translations, writing short pieces for the Christian Science Monitor and mowing lawns around Boston. It was during this period that he met Dona Laura Meneses, a Peruvian by birth, who was studying at Radcliffe.

After graduation he received

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tempting offers from business concerns and religious foundations. He refused these offers, preferring to travel through Latin America presenting Puerto Rico's case for independence.

Back in Puerto Rico, Albizu married Dona Laura Mencses de Albizu Campos in July, 1922.

At the Nationalist Party Convention in San Juan on May 11, 1930, he was elected president of the Party.

On March 21, 1937, in the city of Ponce, the Nationalists were to hold a peaceful parade for which a permit had been duly granted by the authorities. At the eleventh hour the permit was reevoked. Nonetheless, the Nationalists decided to march peacefully.

One of the bloodiest pages of U.S. imperialism in Puerto Rico was written that day — the PONCE MASSACRE. Two hundred were injured and several killed.

Albizu and other Nationalist

leaders were falsely accused of inciting the massacre, and were sent to the Atlanta penitentiary on June 7, 1937. In 1943, Albizu was given a conditional pardon. He was ill, and was admitted to Columbus Hospital in N. Y., where I met him for the first time.

After the rebellion of October, 1950, in which the Nationalists practically seized the town of Jayuya, he was again jailed.

The Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico has just ended a membership conference in Puerto Rico which outlined steps for an accelerated campaign.

Among those still in jail are Carmen Perez and Blanca Canales who became very good friends of our own Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and Betty Gannett in Alderson Prison. Many others are scattered among the federal prisons all over the U. S. and in the Women's Prison at Vega Baja, Puerto Rico.

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Muñoz Feared High Court, Ortiz Charges

By JULIO ROSADO

Federation of University Students for Independence President Benjamin Ortiz Belaval charged Monday that Gov. Muñoz had been forced to release nationalist leader Pedro Albizu Campos "for fear that the United States Supreme Court would order his release."

The ailing Albizu was pardoned by the Governor Sunday after 10 years confinement in prison and at Presbyterian Hospital in Condado.

Albizu's release came as his attorney Conrad Lynn was petitioning the U.S. Supreme Court for a writ of Habeas Corpus. An earlier petition to the Commonwealth Supreme Court had failed last week.

No Humanism

Ortiz, the main speaker at an Albizu release rally near the University of Puerto Rico Campus in Rio Piedras, said that "there is no humanism involved in the release of Albizu; had there been, the Governor of Puerto Rico would have released him a long time ago."

Ortiz also ridiculed Popular Democratic Party and Statehood Republican Party leaders for "stating that they had favored Albizu's release all along," adding that "if they so believed, they would have registered official protests with Muñoz Marín a long time ago."

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ARREST OF NATIONALIST LEADER HERE IN 1954 DRAWS GUNFIRE

Albizu 'Never Linked' To U.S. Shooting

By MANNY SUAREZ

It was between the hours of five and six on the morning of March 6, 1954 — a Saturday — and the blue cobblestoned streets of Old San Juan ran with rumors that the police would converge on Sol and Cruz Streets to take Pedro Albizu Campos back to prison.

Six days earlier, four Puerto Rican Nationalists living in New York — Lolita Lebron, 34; Rafael Cancel Miranda, 25; Irving Flores, 27, and Andres Cordero Figueroa, 27 — had traveled to Washington where they fired onto the floor of the House of Representatives from the visitors gallery and wounded five congressmen.

The shooting was never linked to Albizu, the president of the Nationalist Party, but he had called the shooting "a sublime act of he-

roism," and it was rumored he was to be arrested because the parole he was given on an earlier sentence had been revoked.

Miguel Gonzalez, who owned a colmado known as "La Garantia" on the corner diagonally across the street from Nationalist Party headquarters where Albizu lived, was already open.

"I am accustomed to getting up early," said Gonzalez yesterday as he reminisced about the events of a decade ago.

"There were already several people around: many were reporters. Suddenly there was shooting — I don't know who fired first — and everyone ran into the store.

"One of the shots stuck in the door near where a reporter from El Imparcial was calling his paper to give the details of the shooting.

It was a thick door: if the bullet had passed through, it would have hit the reporter right in the back," continued Gonzalez who is now a youthful looking 60.

Gonzalez has lived in the vicinity almost 20 years and operated "La Garantia" during fourteen of them. He moved from that location

four years ago and now operates a colmado known as "La Esperanza" a few houses down Cruz St.

Continuing his narrative, Gonzalez said there were four or five people inside the building including "someone called Sotomayor and two women.

"None of them came out until the

building was bombarded with tear gas bombs. Then some of them came out coughing with tears in their eyes — but they had to go in to get Albizu.

"They carried him out asphyxiated with tear gas."

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Albizu Will Be Moved In A Few Days

Pedro Albizu Campos, the ailing Nationalist Party leader who was pardoned by Gov. Muñoz on Nov. 15, will be moved out of Presbyterian Hospital during the next few days, it was learned yesterday.

Albizu, who was jailed in connection with an outbreak of nationalist violence in 1954, has been confined to a third floor room at Presbyterian Hospital since he suffered a stroke in 1956.

The aging nationalist leader is partly paralyzed, however, and is suffering from a serious kidney ailment. Following the announcement of his pardon, Albizu's doctors decided that he must remain hospitalized for the rest of his life.

A veteran nationalist, and old friend of Albizu's said yesterday that the 73-year-old leader will be

moved to Hato Rey's Guadalupe Hospital "within a matter of days."

"Although facilities at Presbyterian Hospital are more than adequate," the nationalist said, "Albizu's room is very expensive, and the party would prefer a place where the cost of hospitalization is not so high."

Nationalist Party officials, however, refused to confirm that Albizu will be taken to Guadalupe Hospital. One party official, who asked not to be identified, went as far as to say that "Guadalupe Hospital has definitely been discarded."

"The decision is up to don Pedro's doctors, and they have not yet made up their minds where he is to be taken," the official added, "but Albizu will definitely be moved within the next couple of days."

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No One Tells Albizu The Court's Verdict

By TOMAS STELLA

The man in Room 310 sat in a wheel cheir, looking frail and feeble, and totally unaware that the Commonwealth Supreme Court has shattered one of his last hopes for freedom.

The man in the wheel chair was Pedro Albizu Campos—the ailing nationalist leader—and 310 is the room on the third floor of Presbyterian Hospital where he was seen yesterday.

In a split decision announced Tuesday, the court denied a long-standing petition of habeas corpus, demanding Albizu's release. The veteran fighter for Puerto Rican independence was jailed in 1954 in connection with an outbreak of Nationalist violence.

In 1956, however, Albizu suffered a stroke while in the state penitentiary and he has been hospitalized ever since. As

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ALBIZU

(Continued From Page 1)
a result of the paralysis of his entire right side.

"No one has," don Pedro of the Supreme Court's decision," a hospital attendant said in reply to questions, "and, frankly, I do not know who's going to tell him."

At 78, Albizu is unable to walk and can only utter a few words. He spends most of his time in bed, but sometimes is taken out of his room in the wheel chair.

Although Justice Department regulations forbid visits or interviews inside the hospital room, this reporter secured permission from Secretary of Justice Hiram Cancio to sit out in the hall in the hope of catching a glimpse of the aging nationalist leader.

Albizu did not leave the room all day yesterday, a nurse explained, "because it is a damp, rainy day and he has been coughing a good deal."

On several occasions, however, the door leading to Albizu's room was left half-open and it was possible to see the patient clearly.

Don Pedro, as he is respectfully called by his nurses and the two detectives who guard his door, is barely a trace of the fiery politician who led hundreds of nationalist "black shirts" 30 years ago.

Albizu's hair, once jet-black, is now almost completely white, and the mustache which was one of his outstanding features has now dwindled to a few grayish hairs along the upper lip.

As he sat in the wheel chair—marked "Don Pedro Albizu"—the Harvard Law School graduate supported his head with his left hand and stared blankly into space. The right arm, resting on the old man's lap, was supported by a pillow.

The nationalist leader wore light blue pajamas and a navy-blue bathrobe.

"Sometimes he doesn't want to wear slippers," an attendant said, "and then we help him put on his black shoes."

The room where Albizu has been hospitalized for the past eight years is on the southeast corner of the hospital. It is large by hospital standards—12 ft. by 14 ft.—and has a private bath.

Immediately to the left, as one enters the room, are two white straight-back chairs and a chest of drawers with a mirror. Partially concealed by a white screen is Albizu's bed, and directly in front of it are a small table and a refrigerator.

The patient uses the table to take his meals. "His appetite is very good for a sick man," a hospital attendant said, adding that, "This morning he had a breakfast of orange juice, fruit, oatmeal, eggs, toast and coffee."

Although the three windows on the south side of Albizu's room face Ashford Ave., the patient takes little interest in what goes on outside the hospital.

"Occasionally he watches television or listens to the radio, but he doesn't read," the attendant remarked.

In the past months there has been growing speculation that Albizu's health is rapidly deteriorating and that the nationalist leader is so senile he can barely recognize people.

This notion was dispelled, however, by one of the detectives stationed outside Albizu's door. "Whenever he is brought out in the hall," the detective said, "he always greets us and anybody else he knows."

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Albizu Campos Given Pardon By Gov. Muñoz

By MANNY SUAREZ

Pedro Albizu Campos —the stormy symbol of Puerto Rican independence— was pardoned by Gov. Muñoz yesterday.

The pardon was signed before noon and at 1:10 P.M. Police Capt. Gerardo Delgado visited Albizu's third floor room at Presbyterian Hospital and handed Albizu the writ.

Related Stories and Pictures — Pages 3, 6 and 16

Looking on was Albizu's attorney, Carlos Carrera Benítez, who had just rushed to the hospital after he was informed of the pardon by Secretary of Justice Hiram Cancio.

Capt. Delgado then dismissed the two plainclothes detectives who formed part of Albizu's 24-hour guard and removed the telephone installed for police use.

The pardon, like the one which released Albizu from prison in 1953, is based on the condition that Albizu will not engage in further terrorist activities on behalf of independence. It nevertheless permits Albizu to follow a legal

(See ALBIZU, Page 23)



ALBIZU SMILES BROADLY YESTERDAY FROM HOSPITAL BED
 ...visitors jammed into his room as news of his pardon spread

STAR Photo by Marvin W. Schwartz

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PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, recently pardoned nationalist leader, greets old friend **Ulises Rios Guinones** from his hospital bed in San Juan, P.R. Many admirers of the patriot came to pay homage.

Albizu Campos Free After 14 Years in Jail

By Roger Taus

Pedro Albizu Campos, veteran leader and fighter for Puerto Rican independence, was pardoned and freed from Presbyterian Hospital in San Juan, P.R., Monday, November 16, by the colonial Governor Munoz Marin.

The governor indicated that the Nationalist Party leader, now free after serving eight years of a 54 year sentence for "instigating" political terrorism, can join his wife, Laura Meneses de Campos, in Cuba.

Albizu Campos, 74, and partially paralyzed from his years in prison in Atlanta, New York and Puerto Rico, was greeted and cheered by his partisans outside the hospital.

Bras to the U.N.

In San Juan, the MPI (Movement for Puerto Rican Independence) announced that its leader Juan Mari Bras, will go before the United Nations to demand that all the other pro-independence revolutionaries now in prison be granted the same amnesty as Albizu Campos.

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The MPI stated in part that "The freeing of Don Pedro Albizu Campos has caused great rejoicing in the ranks of MPI. Nevertheless, the lateness of the clemency granted by Governor Munoz Marin does not please us...we have little doubt that he feared that the great patriot would die in jail, thus crowning the contrast between the two lives: the highest sacrifice of the one and the dubious maneuverings within colonial power of the other, for over 25 years..."

"Why aren't the dozens of other political prisoners who are still, after 14 years, in the prisons of Puerto Rico, given their freedom the same as Don Pedro? Why, above all, isn't immediate freedom granted to the three heroic nationalist women, Blanca Canales, Isabel Rosado, and Carmen Perez?..."

"The joy the release of Albizu Campos has generated in our ranks will stimulate us to redouble the fight for independence. The example of sacrifice and patriotism of the great Apostle will be an inextinguishable light in the history of Puerto Rico."

Mrs. Campos Scores U.S.

While most so-called responsible Puerto Rican leaders, who have been silent about the colonial status of Puerto Rico and the imprisonment and torture of her independence fighters mouthed eulogies about the kindness of Munoz Marin, Laura Meneses de Campos lashed out at the governor as a "puppet of Yanqui imperialism."

In an interview with the Cuban paper *Revolucion*, Mrs. Campos stated that "Yanqui imperialism and its colonial agent Munoz Marin found themselves in a dead-

Campos Freed

(Continued from P. 3)

end street and were forced to pardon Pedro Albizu Campos." She said that the North American government preferred the release of her husband to the uproar that would have been aroused among the Puerto Rican people had his case become a major political issue.

In San Juan, Governor Munoz Marin stated that his government has no objection if Albizu Campos chooses to go to Cuba, but then contradicted himself by indicating that all affairs relating to travel to Cuba are under the direction of the Federal Government.

The governor also said that he is not planning to pardon other jailed nationalists, although he would study their cases individually, as he does "occasionally." "Nobody you find in Puerto Rico is a prisoner for his political beliefs, but rather for criminal acts."

In addition to Albizu Campos' poor health and the bad publicity Munoz Marin would have received had he done nothing, there is the fact that his term as Governor ends on January 2, 1965. By pardoning Albizu Campos the governor obviously hopes to whitewash all the years in which he did put the followers of Albizu Campos in jail, where they remain today.

His poor health may keep Albizu Campos from leaving the hospital immediately. "Police vigilance" has been removed and he has received friends and visitors.

One of his friends was 16 year old Maria Dolores Hernandez, niece of Pelagrin Garcia, a political prisoner in New York, now serving time because he was an activist in the fight for independence. She embraced Albizu Campos and said that her highest hopes had been fulfilled, "that of seeing and kissing an Apostle of the freedom of my country."

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Albizu To Spend Life In A Local Hospital

By TOMAS STELLA

Pedro Albizu Campos—the ailing nationalist leader—who was pardoned Sunday after ten years of confinement—will spend the rest of his life in a local hospital, Nationalist Party officials said yesterday.

Old friends and followers of the 73-year-old nationalist vehemently denied reports that Albizu may leave the island and, possibly, go to Cuba.

"Don Pedro always said that he wanted to spend his last years in Puerto Rico," Juanita Ojeda, one of his followers since 1936, said, "and the Nationalist Party would not permit anyone to take him away."

"Pedro Albizu Campos," Miss Ojeda added emphatically, "belongs to Puerto Rico, and to no other country."

Confirmed Desire

The aging nationalist leader himself confirmed a desire to remain on the island, although there is some question as to how well he can understand questions.

"Do you wish to remain in Puerto Rico?" Albizu was asked in carefully enunciated Spanish.

Albizu then clutched the hand of a reporter standing by his bedside, broke out in a smile, and answered very clearly: "Si, si, si (yes, yes, yes)."

During the very brief conversation held yesterday afternoon, the ailing nationalist, whose speech is severely impaired as a result of a cerebral hemorrhage, answered, "Well" when asked how he was feeling.

When he tried to utter longer words, however, Albizu struggled helplessly and only managed to produce high-pitched guttural sounds.

Albizu, who was jailed in connection with an outbreak of nationalist violence in 1954, suffered a stroke while at the state peni-

tentiary in 1956 and has been at Presbyterian Hospital ever since.

Old And Sick

Last Monday, however, Gov. Muñoz pardoned the veteran nationalist on the grounds that he is now old and sick and no longer represents a danger to the government.

Hundreds of well-wishers have flocked to the hospital since the pardon was announced, crowding the corridors on the third floor, and begging for a chance to see "don Pedro."

Many of these visitors have been students in their early 20's, probably too young to remember the stormy days when Albizu led the "Cadets of the Republic," but determined to see the man who has become, to many, the symbol of Puerto Rican independence.

Visitors Limited

Authorities at the Presbyterian Hospital, however, were forced to limit the number of visitors allowed inside Albizu's room. Visiting hours are between 9:30 and 10:30 a.m. and between 3 and 5 p.m.

In spite of his cheerful disposition and healthy appearance, Albizu is suffering from a severe kidney ailment, and doctors are worried about his health.

Nationalist Party officials said yesterday they have received offers from "scores of party members and sympathizers who want to take don Pedro into their homes."

These offers have been turned down, however, because Albizu's doctors feel he must remain in a place where medical care and facilities are available at all times.

Dr. Ricardo Cordero, one of the physicians attending Albizu, said that the nationalist leader "will remain here (at Presbyterian), or in another hospital."

Medical Attention

"In the first place," Cordero added, "he needs constant medical attention, and, in the second place, we need to keep him some place where visits can be controlled."

Jose Antonio Otero, Nationalist Party Acting-President, said, however, that Albizu will probably be moved "to another hospital in the metropolitan area shortly." Otero would not say which hospital has been selected or when Albizu will be taken there.

The man who led hundreds of nationalist "black shirts" 30 years ago was only vaguely aware of the controversy involving his future. He received old friends and strangers with the same enthusiasm, flashing a big smile and waving to the assembled outside his door.

Always known for his extreme politeness, Albizu kisses the hand of those who come to his bedside, often trying to embrace them.

"He is an old man who has fought his battles," a friend of many years remarked after he left Albizu's room, "and he deserves to spend his last years quietly. We will all see to that."

The San Juan Star

Washington Post and Times Herald

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Supreme Court Here Denies Albizu Writ

Split Decision Ends Legal Battle Here For Nationalist

By DIMAS PLANAS

The Commonwealth Supreme Court in a split decision yesterday denied a long-standing petition of "habeas corpus" for the release of jailed Puerto Rican nationalist leader Pedro Albizu Campos.

The 7-2 decision by the court put an end—at least as far as island courts go—to almost eight years of legal battle to free the nationalist leader, currently confined to quarters in the Presbyterian Hospital here.

Albizu was last jailed on March 6, 1954 when Gov. Munoz revoked an executive pardon previously granted him. The revocation came on the heels of an attempt by members of Albizu's Puerto Rican Nationalist Party to assassinate several congressmen on the floor of the House of Representatives in Washington.

Commonwealth Supreme Court Justices Luis Blanco Lugo and Rafael Hernandez Matos delivered a six-page opinion dissenting from the majority 41-page decision.

The appeal instituted by civil liberties campaigner Ruth Reynolds through New York attorney Conrad Lynn, was based upon two contentions:

—No judicial hearing was granted.
(See ALBIZU, Page 31)



ALBIZU CAMPOS

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ALBIZU

(Continued From Page 1)

ed Albizu prior to the revocation of the pardon.

—Albizu's re-arrest following the revocation was not ordered by a court.

Chief Justice Luis Negrón Fernández—who signed the majority opinion—contends that no judicial hearing was necessary because the original executive pardon granted by Muñoz on Sept. 30, 1953 provided for its "summary revocation" upon violation of certain conditions and was so accepted by Albizu.

The court's opinion further contends that no court order was necessary to arrest Albizu following the revocation. The court opinion here points out that the revocation automatically reverted Albizu to the state of a prisoner and thus placed him again under the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth penitentiary's warden.

The court further points out that the pardon previously stated that if it was even revoked Albizu would have recourse through habeas corpus proceedings in the court to challenge the reasonableness of the revocation.

"Minority Opinion"

The minority opinion contends that the evidence before the court is not enough to conclude that the revocation of the pardon was reasonable because, although Albizu at the time of the congressional shooting incident might have been "titular or symbolic leader" of the nationalist cause, there is not enough evidence to substantiate the contention that he himself ordered or masterminded the incidents.

The minority statement points out that evidence leads to the belief that Albizu was already too ill to effectively lead the Nationalist Party and that he was subsequently not accused of complicity in the shooting incident.

The dissenting opinion further states that Albizu's subsequent description of the shooting as an act of "sublime heroism" cannot "under the wildest stretch of the imagination be called an enticement to the use of force and violence."

Albizu was first jailed on his current conviction in 1951 after having been sentenced to 54 years imprisonment for his participation in a March, 1950, nationalist revolt throughout the island. Other minor sentences were to be served concurrently.

Executive Pardon

He was granted an executive pardon by Muñoz on Sept. 30, 1953. The pardon was conditioned to being "summarily revoked" if Albizu attempted or conspired "against the public safety, attempting to subvert through violence or terror the established constitutional order and to ignore the will of the people democratically expressed in the ballot box."

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A WARM EMBRACE — Miss Juanita Ojeda, who has cared for nationalist leader Pedro Albizu Campos for a number of years while he was confined in Presbyterian Hospital, is shown yesterday embracing Albizu in his hospital room. (STAR Photo by Marvin W. Schwartz).

The San Juan Star

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A FREE MAN ONCE MORE.—Partly paralyzed and nearly devoid of speech, the striking angularities of his face softened by age, but once again a free man after receiving his pardon, ailing nationalist leader Pedro Albizu Campos, 73, appears to ponder his future as he sits in a room bathed in sunlight in a Presbyterian Hospital hallway. He was wheeled out of his room yesterday so he could sit for a while in the warmth of the sun. See stories on pages 3 and 6. (STAR Photo by Marvin W. Schwartz)



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'Imperialist Trick' Says Wife in Cuba

Comments on Albizu Campos Release

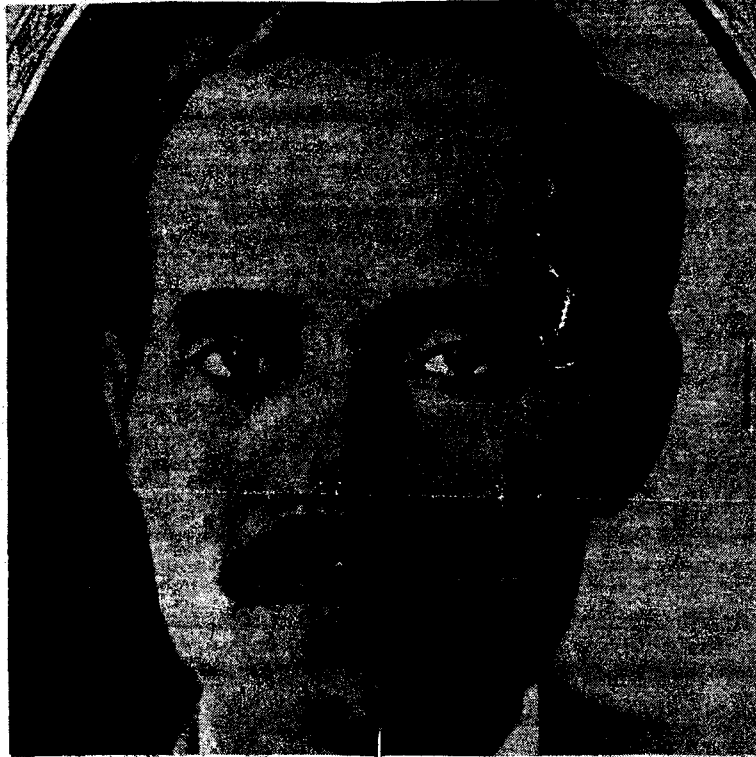
HAVANA, Nov. 16 (Hsinhsua) — Laura Meneses, wife of Albizu Campos, the leader of Puerto Rico's independence movement, called the "amnesty" announced by the U.S. authorities for her husband "a new imperialist trick."

In an interview with the newspaper *Revolucion*, she said: "The announced amnesty is a new trick of imperialism in face of the persistent world-wide support for Albizu Campos."

She pointed out that by announcing Campos's release, U.S. imperialism and its puppets in Puerto Rico were trying to prevent the case from being sent to the U.S. Supreme Court, thus creating a false impression that the U.S. Government "had nothing to do with the case." In this way, they could still make Campos remain an "outlaw."

She also said that Campos had never submitted any petition to the imperialists since his arrest.

Campos was imprisoned in 1950 after he had failed in leading an uprising for national liberation. He was tortured in the prison, since then became paralysed and lost the ability to speak and write. Puerto Rico has been a U.S. colony since 1898.



ALBIZU CAMPOS

Alejandro Figueroa

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"Challenge"

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Alejandro Figueroa, associate of Pedro Albizu Campos in the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, made this statement on the freeing of his close friend:

"The liberation of Albizu is an imperialist trick to slow up the revolutionary impulse of the Puerto Rican people, and to justify the cancellation of the original release and prove the guilt of Albizu.

"This does not mean the legal measures were not justly raised. All the means used in favor of Albizu had a legal and indisputable base. Wherever just laws exist, all the means applied by Conrad Lynn and Ruth Reynolds would have been judged favorably.

"The importance of this fight for the liberation of the master does not lie merely in the fact of whether Albizu Campos is in or out of jail, but rather in that it has put the tragedy of the Puerto Rican people before the public, our fight for independence, the tens of political prisoners Albizu

leaves behind him, the tacit recognition the empire gives to the prominent figure of the master in the actual fight.

"There is no doubt the Imperialists, upon being forced to free Albizu Campos, will try to color the circumstances. We must stay alert to any Imperialist trick in order to confront and destroy it."

Conrad Lynn

In a telephone interview with attorney Conrad Lynn, CHALLENGE received the following statement on the release of Pedro Albizu Campos:

"I agree with Mrs. Laura Meneces de Campos, that Luis Munoz Marin did not act on his own in freeing Albizu Campos. He knows that the case had arrived at the stage where an appeal would be made before the United States Supreme Court, and that the case would definitely be put into the hands of the United Nations and heard by the whole world."

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Albizu Is Said Seriously Sick

By JUAN ROSADO

Pedro Albizu Campos, the nationalist leader who once moved hundreds of Puerto Rican indpendentists to violence, was reportedly seriously ill at his Hato Rey home yesterday.

The 73-year-old partially paralyzed president of the now numerally weak Nationalist Party, is suffering from pneumonia.

Two nurses and a doctor yesterday were at Albizu's bedside. A third nurse will be hired today or tomorrow for a 24-hour bedside vigil.

Albizu's wife, Laura Meneses de Albizu —now a Cuban delegate to the United Nations —has reportedly received a visa from the U.S. State Department to visit her sick husband this week.

The ailing nationalist leader's wife has not seen her husband since the late 1940's when they met briefly in Mexico. Since then she has lived in her native Peru and in Cuba where she took up Cuban citizenship after the Castro takeover in 1959.

Albizu became ill with pneumonia (See ALBIZU, Page 12)

ALBIZU

(Continued From Page 1)

last Wednesday. He suffered a stroke in 1956 while in prison which caused his paralytic condition.

Nationalist Party Treasurer Juanita Ojeda, who has kept house for Albizu since his release from Presbyterian Hospital last December following a pardon from former Gov. Mufioz, said yesterday that Albizu is "gravely ill."

Miss Ojeda, however, said that "we expect him to recover. He has fought for life for too long and he will not give up unless God wills, it," she said.

Albizu's doctor, Luis R. Cuello, who was said to have been at the ailing man's bedside yesterday, was not available for comment.

Vigil Kept

Several members of the Nationalist Party yesterday kept vigil in the living room of Albizu's home in Roosevelt, Hato Rey.

Albizu was imprisoned shortly after the 1950 nationalist revolt against U.S. authority in Puerto Rico. He was released in 1953 but was again imprisoned in 1954 after he violated his parole.

The stroke which he suffered in 1956 forced his removal to Presbyterian Hospital where he was kept under constant medical care. In December, 1964 he was pardoned and released in the care of the Nationalist Party leadership.

Albizu's illness yesterday was the first reported deterioration of his health since he was pardoned.

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Albizu's Fame Part Of Island's History

The death of Pedro Albizu Campos last night consigned to the pages of history the only Puerto Rican whose international fame and controversial nature have rivaled those of Luis Muñoz Marín.

Indeed, to millions of leftists in Latin America and in socialist countries this fiery, driven man was the noblest of Puerto Rican patriots — a man persecuted to his grave because he dedicated his life to the freedom of his homeland.

Undoubtedly he will now be classified among the martyrs of the cause of independence, together with those who gave their lives for this ideal from the Lutes revolt of 1868 to the mowing down of Griselio Torresola in front of Blair House in 1950.

The Vital Question

Albizu's generation is rapidly dying out. Time relentlessly thins the ranks of those who struggled beside him and against him, and soon only the historians will care to maintain alive the vital question that Albizu leaves to posterity: what was it that led him to abandon his inclinations of liberalism and raise the sword of violence and terror?

To understand the scope of a radical transformation it is necessary to study certain details of Albizu's early manhood.

In 1916 he entered Law School at the University of Harvard, where he had earlier that year received his bachelor of arts degree. The following year he interrupted his studies to take a military training course there. Having received the rank of second lieutenant, he volunteered for U.S. Army duty on condition that he be stationed in Ponce.

In Ponce, while awaiting his orders, he organized a Home Guard company of 200 volunteers, and later set up by himself a school for non-commissioned officers of the Army. After a highly distinguished career in active service



PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS

he was honorably discharged and made a first lieutenant in the Reserve.

Once discharged he returned to Harvard, where he was finally graduated from Law School in February of 1923. The previous month he had formally entered the ranks of the Union de Puerto Rico Party.

It was during this year that he set forth in two speeches, one in January and another in October, his liberal views on politics. These views could be summarized as follows:

—Puerto Rico should write its own constitution to correct political deficiencies caused by Federal controls.

—The decisions of the Puerto Rico Supreme Court should be appealable directly to the Supreme Court of the U.S., and only where matters of constitutional or international law were involved.

—Puerto Ricans needed no congressional authorization to adopt their own constitution.

—The U.S. Constitution had validity in Puerto Rico.

—Puerto Ricans had the right to demand and be granted statehood, but this would have been unthinkable because of distance and cultural differences.

Foresee A Status

Albizu foresaw a political status that would "preserve the necessary relationship between Puerto Rico and the United States, with the people of Puerto Rico having maximum power." Such a formula, under the name of Associated Free State (the present Spanish name of the Commonwealth) had been suggested by the Union Party in 1922.

This proposal, incidentally, motivated a rift in the ranks of the Union Party. A number of dissidents broke apart and formed the Nationalist Party, a move which Albizu publicly deplored.

Albizu believed that the formula of Associated Free State would evolve into a relationship like that between Great Britain and the members of the British Commonwealth, and that Puerto Ricans would retain American citizenship.

In 1924 Albizu expressed his approval of the formation of the Alianza de Puerto Rico Party, which merged the Union Party with the statehood-committed Republican Party.

Out of this young liberal evolved the man whose followers began a rampage of sedition in the 1930's

which eventually threatened the life of the Governor of Puerto Rico, the President of the United States and the members of the U.S. House of Representatives.

It has been a commonly held theory that Albizu was embittered toward the United States because he was made to feel the sting of racial discrimination during his service with the Army. The theory does have some foundation of fact, but its validity has been challenged. In his brief booklet entitled "Pedro Albizu Campos: Legend and Reality," Roberto Rexach Benítez raises some fundamental points against it.

Rexach points out that the speeches in which Albizu expressed the opinions cited above were made four years after he was discharged from the Army. He also notes that as late as November of 1923, in petitioning the Supreme Court of Puerto Rico for admission to the bar (his second such effort), Albizu pointed proudly to his military record, saying it constituted a proof of his "sense of duty."

"No one cause," Rexach states, "can be singled out as determining the political transformation of Mr. Albizu Campos. Undoubtedly many facts contributed to it."

Possible Factors

Rexach suggests the following, among others, as possible influential factors in Albizu's revolutionary attitudes:

—Social discrimination he may have experienced at Harvard and Boston.

—His marriage in the early 1920's to Laura Meneses, a leftist, anti-American Peruvian.

—His trip in 1928-30 to South America, where he was exposed to rabidly anti-Yankee elements and to the worst examples of U.S. imperialism.

—His frustrated attempt to win a senatorial nomination with the Alianza Party in 1924.

—The collective despair of Puerto Ricans in the critical decades of 1920 and 1930, "combined with the social and economic poverty then prevailing in our country."

—His crushing defeat at the polls in 1932, when he tried, as president of the Nationalist Party, to be elected senator-at-large.

This defeat, Rexach believes, was Albizu's "last and intolerable disenchantment with the formula of democracy."

Turning to Albizu's personality itself, Rexach comments that "being a person of intelligence and superior sensitivity, he must have felt in the most intimate part of his being and in those he must have loved most the inequalities and injustices of a frivolous community and era that were beholden to canons of conduct and to values to which only lip service was given."

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ALBIZU CAMPOS DIES AT AGE 73

WIFE, DAUGHTER AT BEDSIDE OF LEADER OF NATIONALISTS

Pedro Albizu Campos — the man who led Puerto Rican nationalists through their most violent periods—died last night in his Hato Rey home. He was 73.

The once-fierce nationalist leader died at 9:30 p.m. Albizu had been stricken over a week ago with pneumonia, which was complicated by a long-time kidney infection.

Albizu's condition had worsened last Saturday when doctors announced he had little chance of survival.

More on Albizu — Page 8

At Albizu's bedside last night as he passed away were his wife—Laura Meneses de Albizu, now a Cuban delegate to the United Nations — and his daughter, Laura Albizu de Meneses.

Albizu's body will reportedly be taken first to the Jensen Funeral Home, then to the Ateneo to lie in state.

Exact details of the funeral arrangements were not immediately available last night.

Albizu's doctor, Luis R. Cuello, said the Nationalist Party president died of pneumonia and complications from the kidney ailment.

Albizu became ill with pneumonia on April 14. He had been in critical condition since Saturday.

As his condition deteriorated during the past few days, nationalists flocked to Albizu's home to pay homage to the man they considered a symbol of their cause of independence for the island.

One of the first statements after Al-

bizu's death came from Gov. Sanchez. The Governor said:

"The death of Pedro Albizu Campos brings to a close a stage of our political life. In my judgment, Albizu Campos was a mistaken man in his understanding of our country's problems and the efforts required to solve them.

"His ideas and intentions were sincere, although contrary to the desires expressed by our people. To Puerto Ricans, the means of gaining civic achievement should be peaceful and through the use of the vote, not with force or violence.

"In this sad moment of death, we express our condolences to his bereaved followers."

Albizu had suffered a stroke in 1956 while in prison which caused his paralytic condition. He was released from Presbyterian Hospital last December following a pardon by former Gov. Munoz.

Albizu's wife, Laura Meneses de Albizu was with her husband during the illness which led to his death.

She reportedly received a visa from the U. S. State Department last week to visit him. Albizu's wife had not seen her husband since the late 1940's.

Albizu was sentenced from 12 to 54 years of imprisonment in 1951 for his part in the Nationalist uprisings of Oct. 30, 1950. He was pardoned in 1953, but the pardon was revoked within six months. The Nationalist Party president was jailed again when he resisted arrest here after a group of nationalists shot up the House

(See ALBIZU, Page 12)



STAR Photo By Marvin W. Schwartz
 PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS
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ALBIZU

(Continued From Page 1)

of Representatives in Washington, D.C.

He remained in prison until he suffered a stroke that left him paralyzed. He was taken to Presbyterian Hospital, where he remained under guard until he was pardoned again last Nov. 15.

Albizu was taken on Dec. 15 to his new two-story home on Juan Jimenez St. in Hato Rey, where he remained bed-ridden until his death.

The San Juan Star

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____

The Washington Daily News _____

The Evening Star _____

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The New York Times _____

The Worker _____

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The Wall Street Journal _____

The National Observer _____

People's World _____

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ALBIZU CAMPOS, TERRORIST, DEAD

Puerto Rican Nationalist, 73
—Involved in Truman Plot

M-30
SAN JUAN, P. R., April 21 (UPI)—Pedro Albizu Campos, the fiery Puerto Rican nationalist leader whose followers tried to assassinate President Harry S. Truman in 1950, died here Wednesday night. He was 73 years old.

Albizu, once noted for his violent anti-American speeches, had been partially paralyzed and unable to talk since suffering a stroke in 1956 while he was in prison on terrorist charges. He developed pneumonia last Wednesday and this was followed by kidney complications.

His wife, Peruvian-born Laura Menness de Albizu Campos, who is first secretary at the Cuban mission to the United Nations, flew here from New York last Friday to be at his side.

Was Army Lieutenant

By terrorism, Pedro Albizu Campos sought to slash Puerto Rico's ties to the United States. But once he so loved this country that as a Harvard student he got an Army lieutenant's commission to fight during World War I.

Born in Puerto Rico as the natural but recognized son of a wealthy Spanish Basque Nationalist and a Negro mother, he had been taught to be proud of his Basque descent. The Army assigned him to a Negro regiment, and he bitterly resented it, turning "anti-Yanqui."

Albizu was a man small in stature, with bushy hair, sideburns and a mustache once jet black, and eyes that blazed. He commanded fanatic followers, enthralled on the one hand by his oratory, mysticism and Messianism and on the other by their own primitive faith in him as a leader and veritable deity.

His Nationalist following in Puerto Rico probably reached a peak in 1932 when, in his party's first and only electoral race, Albizu polled 11,682 votes for Senator-at-Large. By his last arrest in 1954, it had dwindled to 500 adherents.

But even much of Latin America, Albizu was regarded as a hero—partly because of calculated propaganda of Communists and such movements as Argentine Peronism and partly because of sincere doubts about the reality of Puerto Rican self-government.

Educated on a Government scholarship first at the University of Vermont and then at Harvard, Albizu became an able lawyer. Promising a militant crusade for independence, he captured the presidency of the youthful Nationalist party in 1930.

He contended that Puerto Rico had sovereignty dating from a Spanish grant of autonomy in 1897, and insisted that the United States had no rights in the island. Setting up a "republic," he started a \$5 million bond issue, organized a black-shirted, white-trousered Army of liberation and touched off demonstrations.

After various bombings and the assassination of the insular chief of police, a 1936 trial convicted Albizu of conspiring to overthrow the Government. Despite appeals by the American Civil Liberties Union here and the Cuban Constituent Assembly and the Chilean Chamber of Deputies, among others abroad, he was imprisoned until 1943.

Released from Atlanta Penitentiary, he spent four years' probation in New York. Back on the island, his Nationalists' bloodiest demonstrations broke out on Oct. 30, 1950, with from 1,500 to 2,000 rebels trying to assassinate Gov. Luis Muñoz Marín, burning the town of Jayuya and attacking elsewhere.

Two of the terrorists attempted to kill President Truman at Blair House in Washington; one Nationalist and one White House guard perished in the exchange of bullets. Albizu himself was seized in San Juan after a two-day siege. Convicted of attempted murder, illegal use of arms and subversion in three trials, he received sentences totaling 30 to 60 years.

Late in 1953, Governor Muñoz pardoned him, after physicians reported he had become a paranoiac, believing himself persecuted by atomic rays. But on March 1, 1954, four of his followers invaded the House of Representatives in Washington, shooting five Congressmen.

Albizu applauded the "sublime heroism." Five days later, the Puerto Rican Commonwealth Government revoked his pardon, and amid another gun battle, re-arrested him in a roundup that netted 42 other Nationalists and ten Communists.

In 1964, Mr. Campos was pardoned again by Governor Muñoz. The pardon was delivered to two policemen guarding the hospital room where Albizu had laid helpless since suffering a stroke.

Friends crowded the room for their first look at him in 10 years. Instead of the fiery politician, however, they found a white-haired old man of 73, propped up in bed, smiling broadly.

Since his stroke in 1956, Albizu had been unable to walk or talk, but he heard and understood what was said.

In granting the pardon, Governor Muñoz said: "I consider that his liberty no longer constitutes a risk to public peace and security."

Albizu married while at Harvard. The couple's three children are said to be living in Cuba.

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Albizu Campos — An Enduring Light On Freedom Road

By JESUS COLON

"THE NAME of Albizu Campos remains still a symbol of Puerto Rican freedom throughout the southern hemisphere; and it is a fact after all, that Albizu was an ardent champion of a larger Caribbean freedom — as his tour throughout Haiti, Santo Domingo and Cuba in 1927 showed — long before those who presently vilify him in the Puerto Rican press had become aware of a Caribbean problem."

That is how Gordon K. Lewis, Associate Professor of the College of Social Science of the University of Puerto Rico, places in history the figure of the undisputed leader of the Puerto Rican national liberation movement, in his book: Puerto Rico. Freedom and Power in the Caribbean, who died last April 21st at San Juan, Puerto Rico. He was born 73 years ago in the city of Ponce, Puerto Rico. It was at Guanica, 15 miles west of Ponce, that Gen. Nelson A. Miles landed 3,400 U.S. troops on July 25, 1898. This was an invasion of a country that had been given full autonomy by Spain in February, 1897.

During World War I Albizu Campos enlisted in the U.S. Army thinking that, in that way, he would be contributing to bringing nearer the world in which democracy and independence would be given to Puerto

Rico. But at the end of that "war to end all wars," Albizu Campos saw the further encroachment of U.S. imperialism in Puerto Rico and all over Latin America.

AT HARVARD

Pedro Albizu Campos worked his way through Harvard Law School, writing short pieces for the "Christian Science Monitor," mowing lawns around Boston and doing translations. At Harvard, Albizu Campos organized a round table conference on the "Irish Problem." All kinds of solutions were presented, but Albizu Campos alone posed complete and absolute independence for Ireland as the only solution.

It was at this period that Campos met his future wife, Laura Meneses, a Peruvian by birth, who was studying at Radcliffe College.

Refusing tempting offers after graduation from business and religious organizations to work in other parts of Latin America, Campos returned to Puerto Rico.

He was elected president of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico at that party's convention in San Juan, on May 11, 1930.

At the head of the party, Dr. Pedro Albizu Campos organized struggles against U.S. imperialism in Puerto Rico. He founded

the National Federation of Puerto Rican Workers. He called for a national constituent assembly, with representation from all towns and cities, to discuss independence for Puerto Rico.

American imperialism began to feel the increasing influence of Puerto Rican nationalism under Dr. Campos' leadership. Persecutions of the nationalists, and provocations against their parades and meetings were an everyday occurrence.

These provocations culminated in the Ponce Massacre, on Palm Sunday, March 21, 1937. On that

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ALBIZU CAMPOS

day Jose Tormes Diego, mayor of Ponce, issued a permit to the Nationalist Party to hold a parade. At the last minute, under pressure from U.S. imperialist interests, the permit was revoked. The Nationalists insisted on their rights to hold a parade since the mayor had extended a permit.

Sharp-shooters of the police force throughout Puerto Rico had been ordered to Ponce, under police chief general Orbeta. At 3 p.m., the parade started from the Nationalist Club in Ponce. The police sharpshooters, were waiting for the marchers. Fifteen were instantly killed and about 200 wounded. Several others died during the next few days as a result of the wounds.

FALSELY ACCUSED

Dr. Albizu Campos and other Nationalist leaders were falsely accused of inciting the massacre. They were sentenced and sent to the Atlanta Federal Penitentiary on June 7, 1937. In 1943 Albizu Campos was pardoned. He was then confined to Columbus Hospital in New York for several years.

Albizu Campos was again jailed after the rebellion of Oct., 1950, in which the Nationalist seized the town of Jayuya and were displaced from it only by a very heavy concentration of U.S. Army ground and air forces.

He was freed last year — old, paralyzed, a shell of a man.

Many students of Puerto Rican politics agree that many of the concessions given by American imperialism to ex-governor Munoz Marin and his party can be credited to the pressure and sacrifices of the Nationalist movement led and inspired by Dr. Pedro Albizu Campos.

Even more, the legacy of Dr. Pedro Albizu Campos lives on in the growing strength of the Movement for Puerto Rican Independence which, together with other Puerto Rican national liberation forces, has forced Washington to agree to the revision of Puerto Rican political status in a UN Commission this year.

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UPI-55

(ANTI-AMERICAN)

SAN JUAN.--ABOUT 90 ANTI-AMERICAN STUDENTS STAGED A DEMONSTRATION ON THE PUERTO RICO UNIVERSITY CAMPUS YESTERDAY HONORING PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, THE AMERICA-HATING LEFTIST WHO IS BELIEVED TO HAVE INSPIRED THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT TRUMAN IN 1950.

ALBIZU DIED HERE WEDNESDAY NIGHT AT THE AGE OF 73.

UNIVERSITY RECTOR (PRESIDENT) JAIME BENITEZ REFUSED TO LOWER U. S. AND INSULAR FLAGS ON THE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING TO HALF-STAFF IN ALBIZU'S MEMORY. THE STUDENTS FLEW A PUERTO RICAN FLAG AT HALF-STAFF ON AN UNUSED FLAGPOLE IN FRONT OF THE BUILDING.

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Pedro Albizu Campos

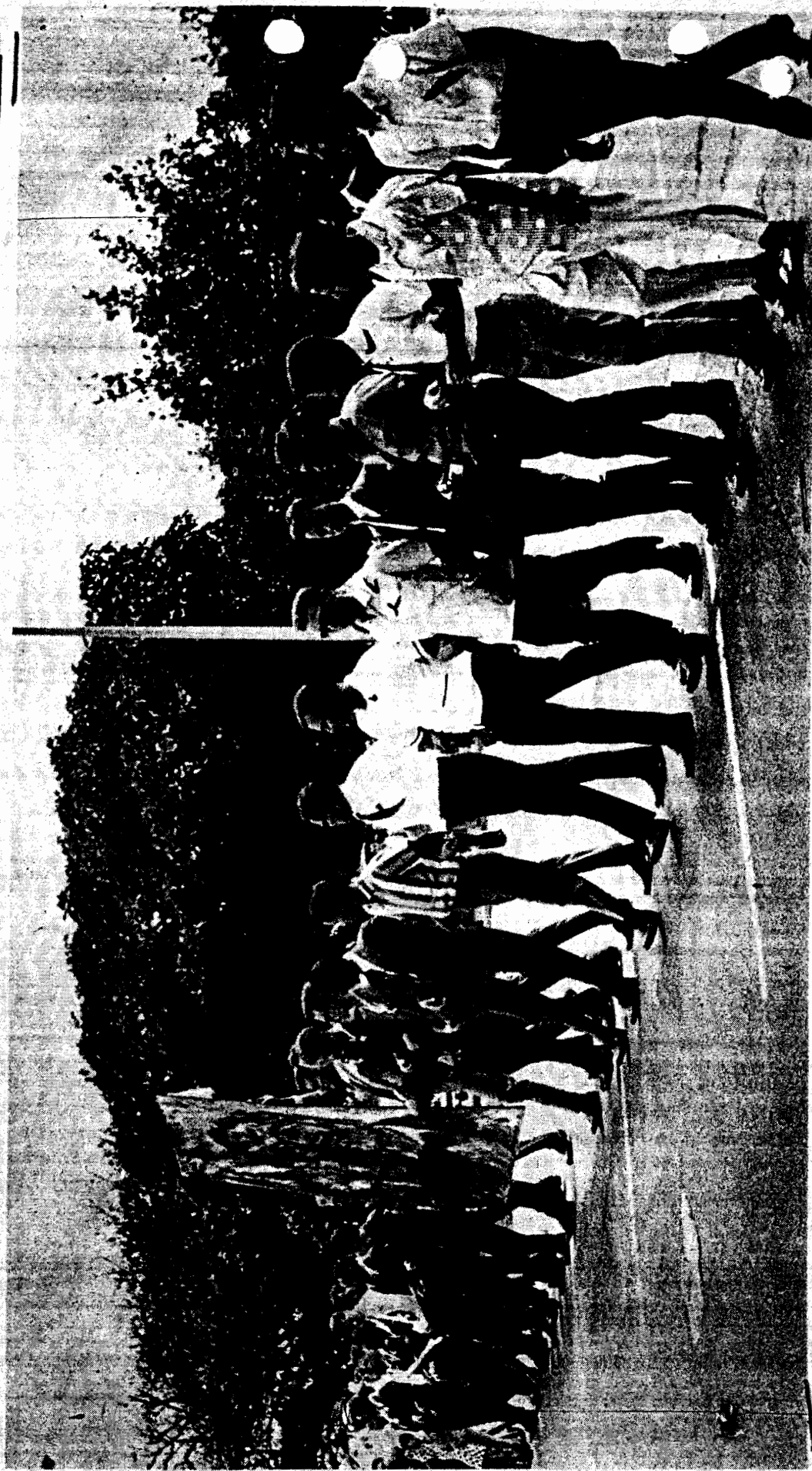
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NATIONALIST LEADER MOURNED BY THOUSANDS
—Old San Juan Cemetery is packed with thousands of mourners at last week's funeral of nationalist leader Pedro Albizu Campos. Above, mourners spread in a line across Ponce de Leon Ave., carrying a large picture of Albizu, as part of the entourage which marched from the Ateneo to the cemetery with Albizu's body. (STAR Photos by Jose Garcia)

PUERTO RICAN HERO MOURNED

Dr. Albizu Campos Dies at 73

By Richard Garza

Dr. Pedro Albizu Campos, symbol of Puerto Rico's struggle for independence, died April 21 at the age of 73. His death was mourned by Puerto Ricans everywhere because his life of struggle for his country's freedom had made him a legend in his own lifetime.

Already an ardent supporter of independence while a student at Harvard University, he turned down numerous offers to work for perpetrators of the colonial status quo. A brilliant orator and debater, he utilized his education and gifts in his people's freedom struggle. He joined the Nationalist Party in 1924 and became its leader in 1930. A spokesman at Latin American conferences for the cause of Puerto Rican independence, he was instrumental in securing international support for that struggle.

As part of U.S. imperialism's brutal repression of the nationalist movement, he was sentenced to jail in 1936 and served eleven years in a federal penitentiary. In 1950 there was an armed revolt in Puerto Rico, and, at about the same time, two members of his party tried to assassinate President Truman in Washington, D.C. Accused and convicted of planning the revolt, he was sentenced to another prison term. In 1953, the then governor of Puerto Rico, Muñoz Marín, granted him a conditional pardon.

In 1954 Puerto Rican nationalists fired shots in the U.S. House of Representatives and wounded some Congressmen. Though Albizu Campos was not implicated in the affair, his pardon was revoked when he publicly called it an "act of heroism."

Again in prison, he suffered a cerebral hemorrhage. Repeated requests by his wife, Mrs. Laura de



MOURN PUERTO RICAN LEADER. New York members of the Puerto Rican Independence organization, Movimiento Pro-Independencia, held a memorial march for the late Pedro Albizu Campos in East Harlem's Puerto Rican community April 25. About 100 participated in the march which ended with a street rally that coincided with the funeral for Albizu Campos in Puerto Rico.

Albizu Campos, to visit him in the hospital in Puerto Rico were denied by the U.S. government, which had revoked her American citizenship in 1948.

Mrs. Albizu Campos is presently a representative of the Cuban government to the United Nations. She and Albizu had met in Boston while she was studying at Radcliffe College, and they were married in 1922. She is the author of the book, *Albizu Campos and the Independence of Puerto Rico*, and

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Date May 3, 1965

THE MILITANT
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a revolutionary leader in her own right.

The death of Dr. Albizu Campos was marked by student marches on the campus of the University of Puerto Rico. Despite the university rector's refusal to grant permission, the flag there was lowered to half mast. University guards made no attempt to interfere with the students.

Both the Puerto Rican Senate and House took note of Albizu Campos' death and the role he had played in the struggle for independence. The governor of the island, Roberto Sanchez Vilella, said that although he thought Albizu Campos was wrong, his ideas and intentions were sincere. By making such statements these bourgeois politicians were bowing to the universal respect in which Albizu Campos was held by the vast majority of the population.

Though most North Americans are unaware of his role in the struggle for independence, freedom fighters will salute his indomitable will and courage, and future generations will place Dr. Pedro Albizu Campos in the pantheon of those who opened the way for the future.

DR. ALBIZU CAMPOS DIES AT 73

(CONT.)

Send Condolences To Widow of Albizu

The following message of condolence was sent to Laura Meness de Albizu, widow of Pedro Albizu Campos, by Farrell Dobbs, national secretary of the Socialist Workers Party:

We mourn with you the loss of your husband. His unyielding struggle for independence for Puerto Rico, his firmness against the might of United States imperialism, his unyielding courage in the face of brutal persecution, have already established a place for him among the great liberation fighters of the Americas.

His life will serve as an inspiration to all who oppose U.S. tyranny and most particularly to the many people who will someday crush that tyranny.

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Date May 3, 1965

THE MILITANT
PAGE 8



MARCHERS IN "EL BARRIO" HONOR ALBIZU CAMPOS

'RAISE OUR TEACHER'S FLAG...'

Memorial March for Albizu Campos

By Alejandro Figueroa

"It is not the time for tears; it is not the time for crying. It is the time for struggle and action..."

So spoke Dona Angelica Robira de Nieves to the people of "El Barrio" at a march on Sunday, April 25, held in honor of the memory of Dr. Pedro Albizu Campos, fiery nationalist leader of Puerto Rican Independence. Albizu died April 21 after many years of brutal treatment in the island's jails.

"It is time to take the flag of our teacher and raise it triumphantly towards the goal that he proposed," declared Mrs. Robira de Nieves. "We have to realize that there is no other means but revolutionary ones to achieve independence. Albizu will not die in vain."

Albizu Campos, a leader in the struggle for the liberation of Puerto Rico, died a few months after having been released from prison, at the age of 73. He had been pardoned by the U.S. puppet ruler, Munoz Marin, amid growing fears that his death in prison due to physical and mental torture might provoke widespread rebellion.

Workers poured into the streets all over Puerto Rico at the time of Albizu's funeral. Banners were strung across roadways such as "Albizu, we are with you!—Sugar Workers," etc.

A military detachment of 500

uniformed special agents policed the funeral during a growing wave of nationalist demonstrations. A massacre was narrowly averted at the burial in San Juan when the crowd of mourners became infuriated at the raising of what Albizu called the "pirate flag" (of the U.S.) alongside the Puerto Rican flag.

All over the island flags were lowered to half-mast by followers of the independence movement, against the will and orders of the puppet government.

In New York, the Pro-Independence Movement (MPI) organized a series of demonstrations culminating in the Sunday march

from 116 St. and Lexington Ave. to 96 St. and returning on Park Ave.

The crowd gathered at the famous "lucky corner" of the late Congressman Vito Marcantonio, long a champion of Puerto Rican independence. In addition to Mrs. Robira de Nieves, they listened to other nationalist leaders, including Silvestre Tenerio, Angelica Robira, Ada Morales and Jose Santos.

The speakers issued a call to the "conscience of the people" to struggle the same as "The Apostle of Independence" had done all his life for the freedom of Puerto Rico.

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CHALLENGE
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STAR Photo By Eddie Crespo
THREE YOUNG BOYS PASS ALBIZU'S OPEN BIER IN SANTURCE FUNERAL HOME
 ...over 6,000 mourners yesterday viewed the body of the dead nationalist leader

Thousands Paying Homage To Body Of Albizu Campos

By JULIO ROSADO

More than 6,000 persons yesterday filed past the bier of nationalist leader Pedro Albizu Campos, and hundreds of nationalists living abroad were expected here last night and today.

An unofficial count of mourners — based on the number of black and purple mourning ribbons handed out — placed the crowd which has paid last respects to Albizu at about 18,000 in the past 48-hours.

An erect six-man honor guard stood at attention in the Jensen

Funeral Home as the mourners filed past the 600-pound bronze coffin bearing the body of the nationalist who for more than 40 years battled for his political ideals.

Related Stories — Pages 23, 44

Albizu, the once fiery leader of the Nationalist Party, died Wednesday night from pneumonia complicated by a kidney ailment. He was 73.

He was pardoned for the second

time by former Gov. Muñoz last November after serving two prison terms, the last one running from 1953. Albizu was jailed then in connection with the shootings in the U. S. House of Representatives by Puerto Rican nationalists.

Albizu's widow, Laura Meneses de Albizu, yesterday sat beside her husband's coffin. The mourners paid their condolences to her as they filed past the bier.

More than a score of nationalists from New York, Chicago and Los Angeles were expected to arrive here today.

(See ALBIZU, Page 12)

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Date **April 24, 1965**
San Juan Star

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A' BIZU

(Continued From Page 1)
Angels arrived on the island yesterday. At least 100 of them were expected here by burial time tomorrow.

Other nationalists living in Mexico, Cuba and South America were reportedly petitioning the U. S. State Department for visas in order to arrive in time to attend the funeral.

Catholic Services

Albizu will be buried tomorrow afternoon in the Old San Juan cemetery. The coffin bearing his body will be taken at 2 p.m. today from the funeral home to the Ateneo where it will lie in state until 2 p.m. tomorrow.

At that time, Albizu's body will be taken to the San Jose Church in Old San Juan for Catholic services. The burial will take place about 3 p.m.

Shortly before Albizu is taken from the Ateneo tomorrow, a number of ceremonies will take place. A six-man honor guard, dressed in the black and white uniform of the Cadets of the Republic — the nationalist army formed by Albizu in the 1930's — will carry the coffin bearing Albizu to the cemetery.

Independence Leaders

A group of independence leaders are scheduled to speak during the Ateneo ceremonies. Their names, however, were not known at press time last night.

Jens Fons Jensen, owner of the Jensen Funeral Home, said yesterday that a special preservative technique used in Puerto Rico for the first time, "will guarantee that Albizu's body will be preserved intact for the next 100 years."

Jensen said: "It took me about 15 hours to prepare Albizu, and that is a job that I would perform only on great men or kings."

He said that the normal preparation takes about two or three hours.

Meanwhile, there were these other developments yesterday.

—In Venezuela, a cable received by nationalists here indicated that that nation's parliament observed five minutes of silence early yesterday in honor of Albizu. The tribute was sponsored by a deputy from one of the minority parties there identified as Jose Herrera Oropeza, who was a long time friend of the nationalist.

—The Pro Independence Movement and other groups sent cables to Secretary of Justice Hiram Cancio petitioning him to allow 22 imprisoned nationalists to attend the funeral.

The petition gave rise to fear that Nationalists would try to demonstrate in front of the Justice Department near La Fortaleza. Tight security measures involving over 35 policemen and security personnel were put into effect in

and around La Fortaleza.

—The 19 nationalist prisoners at the Rio Piedras Penitentiary sent \$150 in donation towards a wreath for Albizu.

—Hundreds of cables addressed to the P.I.M., to Albizu's widow Laura Meneses de Albizu and to the Nationalist Party leadership poured in from sympathizers all over the world.

—Independence leaders here reportedly spent hundreds of dollars yesterday in cablegrams informing governments in all parts of the world about the death of Albizu.

—Independence leaders were scheduled to meet over the next few days to discuss unity as a token of "a debt owed to the great patriot."



WOMAN HOISTS UP HER DAUGHTER TO VIEW ALBIZU'S REMAINS
...young and old passed by here to pay tribute to Nationalist

Mourners Accompany Albizu On Journey To His Final Rest

By JULIO ROSADO
At 7 p.m. yesterday a priest muttered the Latin words "Requiescat in Pacem," and Pedro Albizu Campos was lowered into his grave for eternity.

About 50,000 persons, many of them in tears and many chanting the Puerto Rican National Anthem, accompanied Albizu in his last journey.

The body of Albizu, after a four-hour march by the multitude from the Ateneo by way of Ponce de Leon, Muñoz Rivera Aves., was taken to the Old San Juan Cemetery for burial near the tomb of another independentista, Jose de Diego.

The burial procession stopped for 15 minutes at the San Juan Cathedral where a chorus chanted the Adoratrix of Christ King. The brief service for the nationalist

leader was rendered by three priests.

Albizu died Wednesday night in his Hato Rey home of pneumonia complicated by a kidney ailment.

Prior to the procession yesterday afternoon, Albizu's body lay in state at the Ateneo in the main hall of the building where thousands paid their last respects. The room was decked out with flowers.

Across from the bier, a map of Puerto Rico made of Albizu's favorite flower, the flamboyant, rested on the floor underneath a painting of Albizu as black shirted Cadets of the Republic—the Nationalist Army—guarded the coffin.

At exactly 2 p.m. the coffin bearing the remains of Albizu was taken out of the Ateneo to the

shouts of "Viva! Viva!" Outside, just minutes after, a band struck up "La Borinquena."

Led By Youths

The procession yesterday was led by a group of about 20 youths clasp hands. A red and black painting of Albizu was carried by three members of the group.

Farther back, 23 Cadets of the Republic dressed in the black shirts and white pants of the Nationalist Army marched along. Four of them carried wooden rifles, the rest carried metal swords resting on their shoulders.

The cadets were followed by a group of 25 women dressed in white blouses and black skirts. At 2:25 p.m., as the procession moved along Ponce de Leon Ave., the band struck up a danza—"La Teruca." (The Piece of Earth).

Behind the group of women, Al-

bizu's grandchildren walked carrying several floral arrangements. Behind them walked the leaders of the independentista organizations in the island.

Human Chain

A human chain protected the marchers from being joined by the nearly 20,000 onlookers who watched along the way.

As the 600-pound bronze coffin bearing Albizu to his resting place passed by, the watching crowd joined those marching at the rear.

Many of the marchers yesterday wore black in mourning for the Nationalist leader. Many others wore small Puerto Rican flags pinned to their dresses and shirts. Still others carried the black Nationalist flag with the white Matense cross in the center.

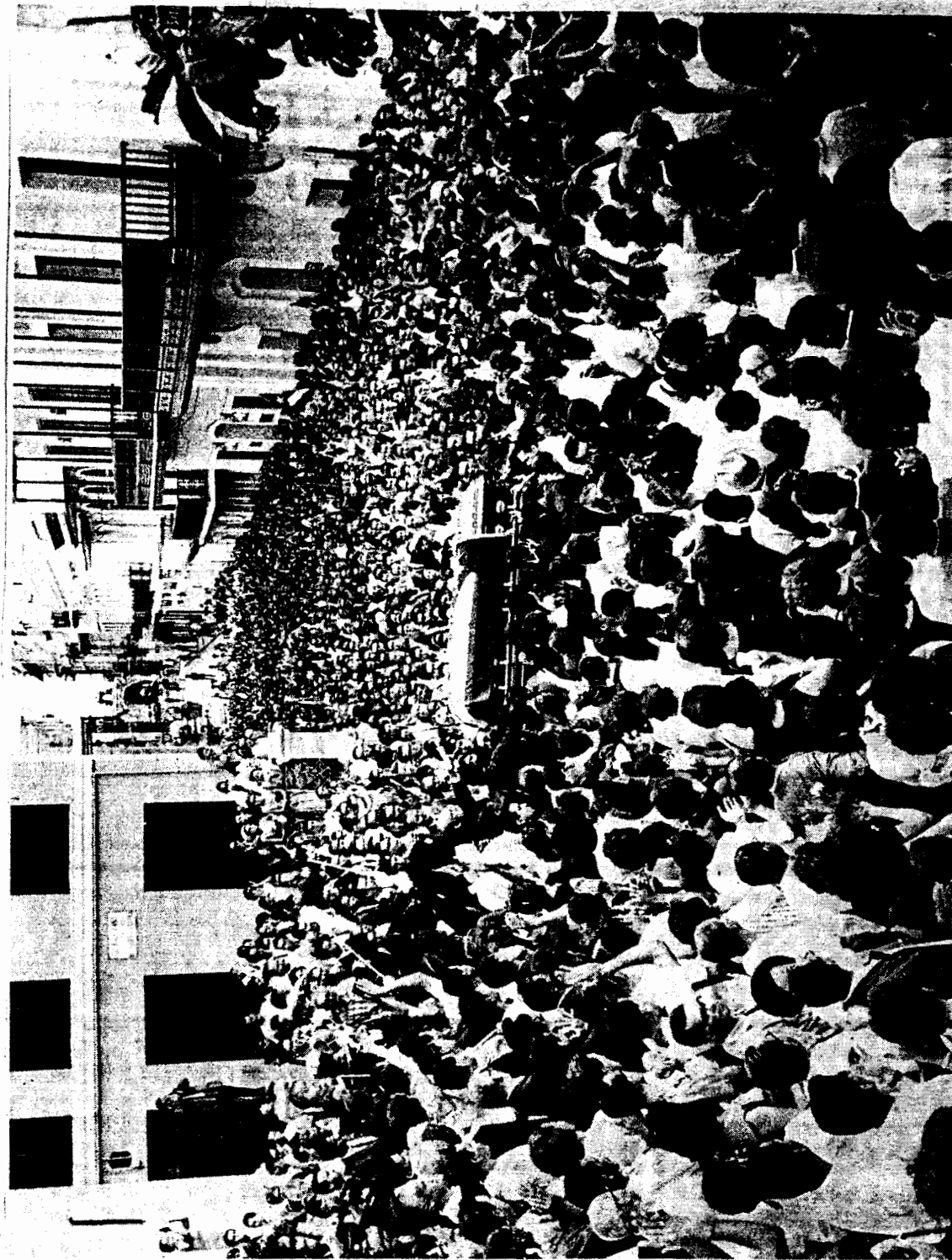
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COFFIN OF ALBIZU IS CARRIED FROM SAN JUAN CATHEDRAL THROUGH HUGE CROWD
...Cadets of the Republic formed an honor guard for the Nationalist leader who died Wednesday night

STAR Photo By Jose Garcia

Highlights Of Albizu's Life

Sept. 12, 1891 — Pedro Albizu Campos born in Ponce. Went to primary and secondary schools in that city. He studied at University of Vermont and Harvard and then joined the U.S. Army during World War I where he rose to the rank of first lieutenant.

1922. Graduated from Harvard Law School. About this time, he married Laura Meneses, a Peruvian. They have three children. She is now a member of the Cuban delegation to the United Nations.

1924. Albizu joined the Nationalist Party, which had been founded in 1922.

1928-30. Traveled in Latin America as personal representative of Nationalist Party President Jose Coll Cuchi.

1930. Elected president of the Nationalist Party in a convention held at the Ateneo.

Lares Pilgrimages

Sept. 23, 1930. Began annual pilgrimages to Lares to commemorate abortive revolt of Puerto Rico from Spain on that date in 1868.

1932. Ran as candidate for senator at large and lost.

1935. Nationalist Party Caguas convention where resolutions were passed to boycott 1936 elections and to organize and recruit an army of national liberation. Declared party to be at war with the U.S.

Riggs Assassination

Feb. 22, 1936. Police Col. Riggs of the U.S. Army, then chief of the insular police, was assassinated — reportedly as part of a Nationalist plot.

Albizu didn't participate in the assassination which was allegedly carried out by Nationalists Elias Beauchamp and Hiram Rosado. They were shot in San Juan Police headquarters. At the burial ceremony Albizu swore he would avenge their deaths.

April, 1936. Arrested and convicted of conspiracy to overthrow the government, recruit soldiers and incite rebellion against the U.S. He served six years of a 10-year sentence at the Federal Penitentiary in Atlanta and was paroled in 1943.

March 31, 1937. Palm Sunday. Ponce Massacre. Police squads opened fire on a Nationalist parade for independence. 21 dead, 150 wounded.

New York Junta

1943-47. Lived in New York. Active in the Nationalist junta there.

Oct. 30, 1950. Uprising and attack against the life of Gov. Muñoz. Fifteen Nationalists, seven policemen, five civilians and a National Guard soldier killed. In Washington. Oscar Collazo and Griseho Torresola attempted to crash their way into Blair House, where President Truman was living.

Pennsylvania Ave.

In a gun battle on Pennsylvania Ave., Torresola was killed along with White House guard Sgt. Leslie Coffelt. Collazo was wounded and sentenced to death, but Truman commuted the sentence to life imprisonment.

March, 1951. Sentenced to 12 to 54 years imprisonment, in connection with the attempted assassinations and uprising.

September 1953. Pardoned by Gov. Muñoz.

1954. Five Congressmen were wounded when Nationalist Party terrorists invaded the House of Representatives and began firing indiscriminately at the House floor from the galleries. A simultaneous uprising occurred here.

Pardon Revoked

March 6, 1954. Muñoz revoked Albizu's pardon. Sent to prison

(See ALBIZU, Page 47)

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ALBIZU

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hospital.

April 4, 1956. Transferred to Presbyterian Hospital after suffering a cerebral hemorrhage. Confined there most of the time since then, except for six months in mid-1956.

Sept. 18, 1962. Habeas corpus proceedings to free Albizu were started before the Commonwealth Supreme Court, which ordered a hearing before the Superior Court. Albizu lost the case.

Dec. 11, 1962. Decision appealed to the Commonwealth Supreme Court.

May 25, 1964. Supreme Court hearing held.

Nov. 10, 1964. Supreme Court denied in a split decision the writ

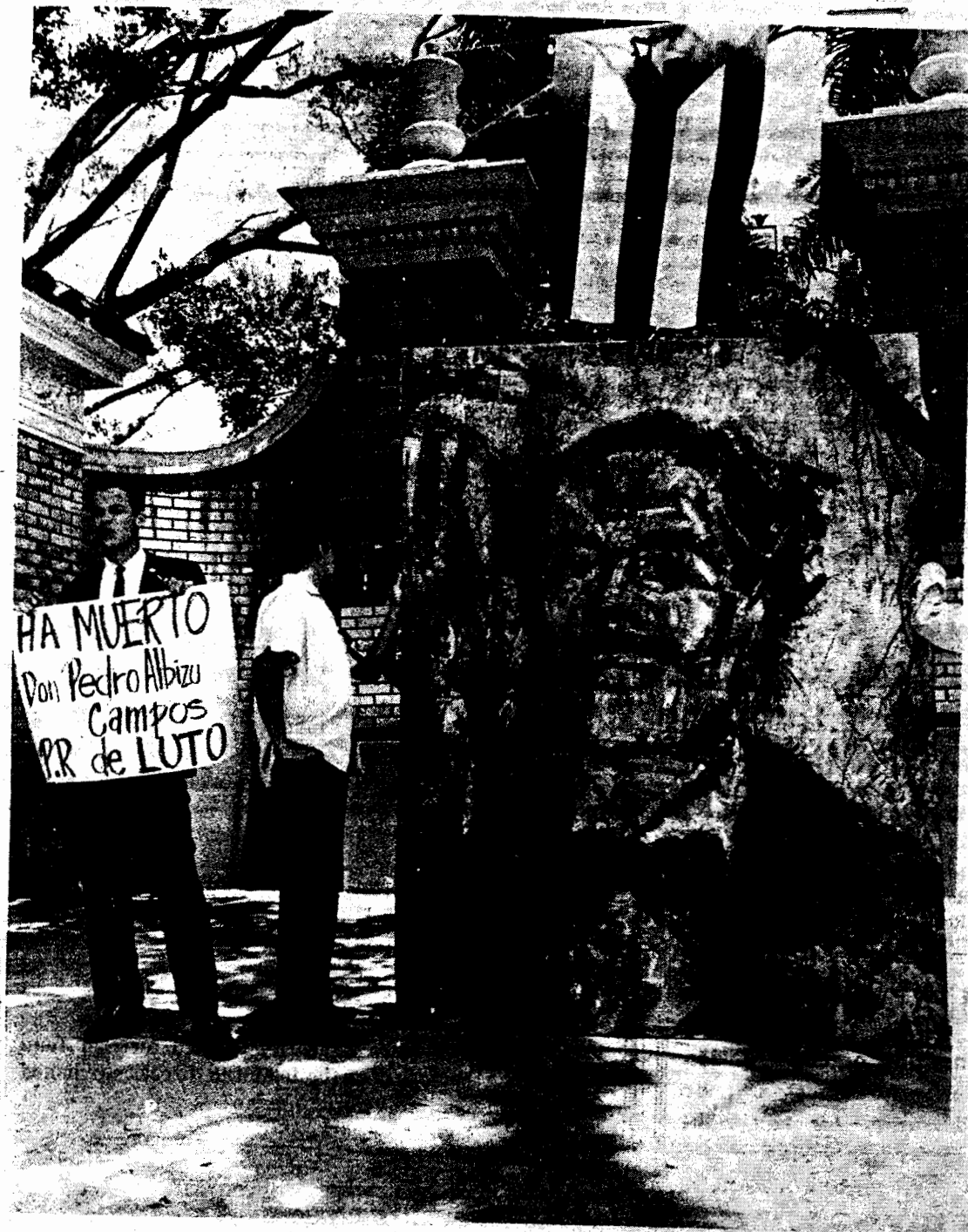
of habeas corpus which would have freed Albizu.

Nov. 15, 1964 — Gov. Muñoz pardoned Albizu on the condition he would not engage in further terrorist activities.

Dec. 15, 1964 — Albizu taken from Presbyterian Hospital where he had been hospitalized under government guard for eight years. He was taken by friends to 504 Juan J. Jimenez St., Hato Rey where he was to be cared for by friends.

April 17, 1965 — He was reported to be seriously ill with pneumonia.

April 21, 1965 — Pedro Albizu Campos died at the Hato Rey residence.



HUGE PORTRAIT OF ALBIZU ON DISPLAY AT U.P.R.
...a student procession marched on campus in tribute

(Continued From Page 1)

the funeral procession.
—The entire police force in the metropolitan area was mobilized yesterday, with hundreds of policemen stationed along the route followed by the funeral procession. Several score internal security agents moved along with the procession.

For the most part it was a quiet affair, however, as the seemingly endless procession marched in back of huge portrait of the nationalist leader singing "La Borinquena."

Honor Guard

Flanking the flag-draped coffin on both sides was an honor guard of University of Puerto Rico students, wearing the traditional black and white uniforms of Albizu's Cadets of the Republic.

The "cadets" — bearing metal swords and rifles — were led by Luis Nuñez Ortiz, a nationalist released from the State Penitentiary last month after serving a 15-year sentence for his part in the 1950 uprising.

The president of the Nationalist Party for the past 33 years, Albizu died in Hato Rey last Wednesday following a tempestuous life.

FUNERAL

Jailed in 1936 for allegedly attempting to overthrow the government of the island, the nationalist leader served a four-year term in the Atlanta Federal Penitentiary.

He was jailed again in 1950 after several hundred nationalists staged an unsuccessful revolt around the island. Albizu was pardoned in 1954. Later that year he was arrested again, however, after five nationalists broke into the U.S. Congress and wounded several congressmen.

In 1956 Albizu was removed from the state penitentiary, where he had been taken after his arrest, after suffering a stroke. He was taken to Presbyterian Hospital in Condado, where he remained until he was pardoned in November 1964.

Yesterday cars bringing independentistas from all over the island began arriving at the Atereo around 6 a.m., Nationalist Party officials reported.

Many of the cars had signs painted on their windshields expressing patriotic feelings. "Juncos Honors the Great Teacher," one of them read, while another carried the message: "Sabana Grande—The Fatherland Weeps."

Maria L. Carrasquillo, a student at Mayaguez's College of Agri-

culture and Mechanic Arts, reported that "to my knowledge, at least 200 persons came from Mayaguez." Eight cars, each carrying seven passengers, came from Yauco.

The funeral procession left the Atereo shortly after 2 p.m. Leading the funeral was a contingent of U.P.R. students, bearing a portrait of Albizu.

A group of about 50 young children followed immediately behind, carrying the wreaths. The 600-pound, bronze coffin bearing the nationalist leader was carried by 12 old-time friends of Albizu.

The coffin was draped with a slightly faded Puerto Rican flag, reportedly carried by nationalists during the 1950 uprising.

Archbishop Luis Aponte Martínez, who was scheduled to officiate at the services, waited for an hour and a half at the cathedral, but had to leave for Caguas before the funeral procession arrived.

Dressed in black, widow Laura Meneses de Albizu sat in the front pew as the services were sung by three priests accompanied by the cathedral choir. Mrs. Albizu betrayed no emotion during the brief services.

Elegies were delivered by Nationalist Party President Jose Antonio Otero, U.P.R. professor Manuel Maldonado Denis, the Rev. Margarito Santiago and Venezuela Congressman Jose Herrera Oropeza.

Feeling slighted that their letter was not asked to speak, several members of the Pro Independence Movement loudly called for Juan Mari Bras.

Mrs. Albizu, however, remained adamant that the eulogies be limited to the number that she had previously agreed upon. "This is not a political act," she told the crowd.

"In this act," she added, "we must only and I repeat only pay tribute to Pedro Albizu Campos, and then adjourn."

It was Otero who delivered the final eulogy. "Pedro Albizu Campos," he said, "represents, in the hour of his death, the highest spirit of unity for the Puerto Rican fatherland."

"He was don Pedro in his being," Otero continued, "his voice now rising, and he will remain don Pedro to posterity. Radiant as a sun, his memory will continue to guide us to the noblest aspirations of the fatherland."

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40,000 Pay Tribute To Albizu

By TOMAS STELLA

More than 40,000 strong, the friends and followers of Pedro Albizu Campos yesterday paid a moving tribute to the nationalist leader by giving him what may have been the biggest funeral in the history of Puerto Rico.

Another 20,000 lined the streets of Old San Juan as Albizu made his final journey from the Ateneo to the San Juan Cathedral, and — finally — to the old cemetery by the sea.

The man considered by many the supreme symbol of the

struggle for independence was buried in a small plot of ground barely a few feet away from the mausoleum of Jose de Diego — another independentista.

The only violent incident during the four-hour funeral procession occurred in front of the Capitol as several students stoned a police detachment which was guarding the building.

One policeman drew a revolver on the crowd and two others emerged from the Capitol with tears, gas guns, but no shots were fired. No one was reported

injured during the incident, which lasted barely three minutes.

Nationalist and Pro Independence Movement leaders at times had difficulty controlling the

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crowd many of whom wanted to break into the Capitol and hoist down the U. S. flag.

Felix Rodriguez — a member of the Federation of University Students for Independence (F. U. P. I.) — drew wild cheers from the crowd as he climbed to

the roof of the Casa de España and pulled down the Spanish and U. S. flags.

The Puerto Rico flag was left flying alone on the center pole — at half mast.

Another group tore down U. S. flag from a commercial establishment along Ponce de Leon Ave., stepping on it after they dragged it through the dirt.

Meanwhile, these other developments were also reported yesterday:

—Old San Juan was declared off

limits by the Navy on the day of the funeral. A Navy spokesman explained that this was done in order to avoid possible incidents with the nationalist leader's mourners.

—Ft. Brooke, which is adjacent to the cemetery where Albizu was buried, was closed from 2 p.m. until the end of the burial. The explanation given by an Army spokesman was that traffic to and from the fort would interfere with (See FUNERAL, Page 12)

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 46 JUL 15 1965

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
 The Washington Daily News _____
 The Evening Star _____
 New York Herald Tribune _____
 New York Journal-American _____
 New York Mirror _____
 New York Daily News _____
 New York Post _____
 The New York Times _____
 The Worker _____
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 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
 People's World _____
 Date April 26, 1965
 San Juan Star

Assoc. Dir. _____

Dep. AD Adm. _____

Dep. AD Inv. _____

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Comp. Syst. _____

Ext. Affairs _____

Files & Com. _____

Gen. Inv. _____

Ident. _____

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**School Renamed
For Latin Radical**

NEW YORK, April 19 (UPI) — A community school board has voted to rename a predominantly Hispanic public school in Harlem for radical Puerto Rican nationalist leader Pedro Albizu Campos, whose followers tried to assassinate President Truman.

Albizu Campos, who died in 1965, was the leader of the Puerto Rican Nationalist Party, whose members staged a bloody revolt and attempted to kill Truman in 1950 and shot five members of the House of Representatives at the Capitol in 1954. Albizu Campos then referred to the shootings as "sublime heroism."

The name for PS 181, formerly named for former Mayor Fiorello La Guardia, was approved because some parents wanted to rename the school for an Hispanic leader, said Della Ortiz, acting chairman of board.

MISSAN
Chavez
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The Washington Post A12
Washington Star-News _____
Daily News (New York) _____
The New York Times _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
The Los Angeles Times _____

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